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A

COMPLEAT and EASY

French Grammar,

IN A

METHOD Entirely New;

Which contains,

All the PARTS of SPEECH Explain'd.

The Way of conjugating VERBS affirmatively and interrogatively, without and with a Negation.

The Formation of Regular VERBS, whereby it is plainly shewn, that after understanding the Formation of Verbs of the first Conjugation, one needs only in all the rest learn three Tenses and the Participle Passive.

The Manner of placing the Personal Pronouns, and the various Significations of the relative Articles *en* and *y* (which are the greatest Intricacies of the *French*, and most puzzling to Strangers) more clearly explain'd than in any *French* and *English* Grammar.

A Table of Irregular Verbs never before Publish'd. To which there is prefix'd a plain and full Pronunciation; and at the End thereof a Methodical Syntax, a Vocabulary, and Set of Dialogues.

By T. B. Gent.

LONDON: Printed for G. STRAHAN, at the Golden Ball, over-against the Royal-Exchange in Cornhill; and A MILLAR, at Buchanan's Head, over-against St. Clement's Church in the Strand. 1736.

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The Manner of the Formation of the relative and the five Articles in and the greatest variety of the French, and most pleasing to the ear, more clearly explained than in any French and English Grammar.

A Table of Irregular Verbs never before Published. To which there is prefixed a plain and full Pronunciation; and at the End the List of Metrical Synonyms, a Vocabulary, and Set of Dialogues.

By F. A. Goussier.

LONDON: Printed for G. STRAHAN, at the Golden Ball, over against the Royal-Exchange in Cornhill; and A. MILLAR, at Bacheliers's Head, over against St. Clement's Church in the Strand. 1786.



PREFACE.



THIS Grammar being calculated, and principally design'd for the Use of those, who, having attain'd the Years of a ripe Judgment, are inclin'd to learn how to Read, Write, and speak the French Language correctly, it will be found to differ from any other French Grammar hitherto published in the following Particulars, viz.

1st, The Formation of Verbs, and the way of Conjugating them interrogatively, as well as affirmatively, both with, and without a Negation, are distinctly shewn.

2^d, The Reciprocal, Irregular, and Impersonal Verbs are particularly distinguish'd and explain'd.

3^d, The way of using and placing the personal Pronouns, as also the Relative Articles *en*, and *y*, (the chief Beauty and Delicacy of the French Language) are in all Cases pointed out, and Taught.

4th, The Pronunciation is demonstrated, and made perfectly easy, by cutting off those Letters which are not to be express'd, and distinguishing others which assume a different Sound.

5th, The familiar Dialogues are so carefully form'd, as to contain an uncommon variety in the different Manner of using, and placing the personal Pronouns, and relative Articles, which from the Nicety, and Elegance of their Propriety, and Use, is the chief Difficulty that is to be met with in this Language.

6th, Each Part of Speech is herein so concisely, but fully explain'd, and in so new, and easy a Method, that any Gentleman, who, with true Application, will bestow but one Hour a Day by himself, may, in a much shorter Time, and for a great deal less Expence, than what is usual, attain the Knowledge of writing and speaking this Language correctly.

This Performance therefore is humbly submitted to the impartial Judgment of the Curious Grammatical Reader; and if any Gentleman requires the Author's Assistance in further explaining the whole, or any part of this Grammar, in order to attain to a greater Perfection in the true Knowledge, and Use of the French Language, He is to be heard of at Mr. ANDREW MILLAR's, Bookseller at Buchanan's Head, over against St. Clement's Church in the Strand, and at Forrest's Coffee-House, Charing Cross.

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OF THE
PRONUNCIATION
OF THE
French Tongue.

The French have Twenty-four Letters.

Aw Bé Cé Dé E Eff Gé Ausb Ee Ee Elle
A B C D E F G H I i L
Em En O Pé Kuu Er Efs Té Uu Uu
M N O P Q R S T V U
Eexe Ee-Grec. Zede
X Y Z.



THEY are divided into Vowels, Consonants and Liquids.

A Vowel is a Letter which makes a distinct Sound by itself.

There are six Vowels, *A E I O U Y.*

A Consonant and Liquid are Letters which make no Sound, unless they be join'd to a Vowel; as *B* is pronounced as if it were written *Bé*, &c.

B

There

There are fourteen Consonants, *B C D F G H J P Q R S T V X Z*

There are four Liquids, *L M N R*.

Of the Difference between Consonants and Liquids.

A Consonant in the End of a Word is lost, if another Consonant, or Liquid, begins the Word following. Examples, *vous parlez bien*, you speak well; pronounce, *vous parlé bieng*. *Vous lisez bien*, you read well; pronounce, *vous lizé bieng*.

From this General Rule, except *dix sept*, seventeen, *dix neuf*, nineteen, *vingt deux*, twenty two, *vingt trois*, twenty three, *vingt neuf*, twenty nine, which are pronounced *diz set*, *diz neuf*, *vint deu*, *vint troi*, *vint neuf*, &c.

But when a Vowel begins the Word following, the Consonant is pronounced. Example *vous avez*, you have, pronounce, *vous avé*.

Except from this the Conjunction *et*, in which the *t* is lost, altho' a Vowel begins the Word following. Example, *et il vous donna un Cheval*, and he gave you a Horse; pronounce *e i vous dona ung Cheval*.

When a Liquid and Consonant are in the End of a Word in the same Syllable, the Consonant is lost. Example, *Grand*, Great, pronounce, *Grang*.

When a Liquid and two Consonants are in the End of a Word in the same Syllable, both the Consonants are lost. Example, *Corps*, a Body, pronounce, *Cor*.

A Liquid is not commonly lost in the End of Words, altho' a Consonant or Liquid begin the Word following. Examples, *un bon Prince*, a good Prince, *un mauvais Roy*, a bad King; pronounce, *ung bong Prince*, *ung movai Roy*.

From this Rule there are three Exceptions.

1st. The Liquid *l* is cut off in the Pronoun before Verbs, if the Verb following begins with either a Consonant or Liquid. Examples, *il pleut*, it rains, pro-

pronounce, *i plen* ; *il neige*, it snows, pronounce, *i neige*.

But when the following Verb begins with a Vowel, the Liquid *l* is pronounced. Example, *il a*, he hath.

2d Exception. The Liquid *l* when join'd with *s* in Pronouns before Verbs, is lost, if the Verb following begins with a Vowel. Example, *ils ont*, they have, pronounce, *iz ong*.

3d Exception. The Liquid *n* is cut off in the third Person of the plural Number of Verbs, if the Vowel *e* is before it in the same Syllable. Example, *ils parlent*, they speak, pronounce, *i parl*.

Of the Pronunciation of Vowels.

Of the Sound of a.

THE French Vowel *a* is pronounced as the English *a* in the Word all.

From this Rule there are two Exceptions.

1st. When the Vowel *a* comes before an *i* marked with two Points, it has the Sound of the English *e* in the Word they. Example, *Pais*, a Country, pronounce, *Pe-i*.

2d. When it comes before *y* it has the same Sound. Example, *J'ay*, I have, pronounce, *Jey*.

The Vowel *a* is not written in the Article *la* before a Vowel, or *h*, but in place thereof has this Apostrophe (*'*). Examples, *l'Ame*, the Soul, *l'Homme*, the Man.

From which there are two Exceptions.

1st. When it is used with a Verb in the Imperative Mood. Example, *faites la entrer*, make her come in, pronounce, *fait la antré*.

2d. When it is an Adverb. Example, *etes vous la haut*, are you above, pronounce, *et vou là ho*.

Of the Sound of the e.

The *French e* has three several Names. *First*, it is called Masculine, because it has a very strong and distinct Sound. Example, *parlé*, spoken. *Bonté*, Goodness. It is always known by the acute Accent where-with it is marked thus *é*.

Of the e open.

The second *e* is called open, because it is pronounced with open Mouth, as the *English e* in the Word they.

The *e* open is always known when it is either in the Beginning or End of Words, not marked with the acute Accent. Examples, *Sel*, Salt. *Exprès* Express.

But the following Words of one Syllable, *mes*, *tes*, *les*, *ces*, *ses*, *des*, are excepted, and pronounced as if the *e* were Masculine, thus, *mé*, *té*, *lé*, *cé*, *sé*, *dé*.

Of the e Feminine.

The *e* Feminine is pronounced as the *English e* in the End of these Words, come, done, People.

It is called Feminine, because it has a very weak or no Sound, as *Père*, a Father, *Mère*, a Mother.

But it is pronounced in these Monosyllables, *je*, *me*, *te*, *ce*, *se*, *le*, *que*.

The *e* is Feminine in all Syllables before *s*, except the first. Examples, *des belles Filles*, some handsome Girls, pronounce, *dé bel Fil*.

The *e* is also Feminine in the middle of the Word *Mademoiselle*, Mistress, which is pronounced *Madmoisel*.

And so in all other Words, where the *e* is not marked with an acute Accent. Example, *promener*, to walk, pronounce, *promné*.

The *e* is not written in the end of Words, where the Word following begins with a Vowel; but in place thereof has this Apostrophe ('). Example, *J'aime*, I love.

Except

Except when it is used in the Imperative Mood. Example, *faites le entret*, make him come in, pronounce, *fait le Antré*.

Of the *e* joined to *m*, or *n*.

The *e* when join'd to *m*, or *n*, has the Sound of *a*. Examples, *commencer*, to begin, pronounce, *comancé*, *patiemment*, patiently, pronounce, *paciamang*.

From this Rule there are several Exceptions.

1st. When a Vowel does immediately follow the *m*, or *n*, the *e* keeps its own Sound. Examples, *le premier*, the first; *vous venez*, you come, pronounce, *voov vené*.

2^d. In the following Words, *Jerusalem*, *Hymen*, *Examen*, *Methusalem*, the *e* keeps its own Sound also.

3^d. When the *é* Masculine comes before the *e* open, it keeps its own Sound also. Examples, *Bethléem*, *Canaanéen*.

4th. When the Vowel *i* comes immediately before it. Examples, *bien*, well; *rien*, nothing, pronounce, *bieng*, *rieng*.

But in the following Words, *Audience*, *Experience*, *Expedient*, *Client*, the *e* has the Sound of *a*, and these Words are pronounced *odiance*, *Experiance*, *Expediang*, *Cliang*.

Of the Sound of *i*.

The *i* is sometimes a Vowel, sometimes a Consonant.

J Consonant is always pronounced as the French *g* before *e* and *i*, that is, with a very soft Sound; it always begins the Syllable, and is followed by a Vowel. Example, *Jamais*, never. *I* consonant is always written thus, *J*.

I Vowel is always joined to Consonants or Liquids, in the same Syllable. Example, *particulier*, particular. It is always written thus, *i*.

I Vowel joined to *m* or *n*, in Words of one or two Syllables, sounds like the *English* *i* in the Word Time. Examples, *Vin*, Wine; *Cousin*, a Cousin; pronounce, *Ving*, *koozing*.

But in Words of more than two Syllables it is pronounced as the *English* double *ee*. Examples, *infini*, infinite; *imprudent*, imprudent; pronounce, *EEEnfini*, *EEEmprudang*. And it has the same Sound where the Vowel *e* follows the *n*. Example, *Cousine*, a She Cousin; pronounce, *kooZEEN*.

I Vowel is not written in the Particle *si*, when joined to *il*, or *ils*, but in place thereof has this Apostrophe ('). Examples, *s'il dit*, if he says; *s'ils aiment*, if they love; pronounce, *s'i di*, *s'iz aim*.

Of the Sound of o.

The *o* in *French* is always pronounced as the *English* *o* in the Word *so*.

Of the Sound of u.

The *u* is sometimes a Vowel, sometimes a Consonant.

V Consonant always begins the Syllable, and is followed by a Vowel. Example, *Vanité*, Vanity. It is always written thus, *v*.

U Vowel is always joined to a Liquid or Consonant in the same Syllable. Example, *Nature*, Nature. The Vowel *u* is always written thus, *u*.

The Vowel *u* is lost between *g-e*, and *g-i*, and the *g* is pronounced after the *English* Pronunciation in the Word *good*. Examples, *guérir*, to cure. Pronounce *geri*. *Guide*, a Guide. Pronounce, *Gid*.

But *Guise*, a proper Name, is excepted, and pronounced, *Gui3*.

The *u* is lost between *q-a*, *q-e*, *q-i*, and *q-o*, and the *q* has the Sound of *k*, so that *qua*, *que*, *qui*, *quo*, are pronounced, *ka*, *ke*, *ki*, *ko*.

From

From which except *Equateur*, *Quadrature*, and all Words not purely *French*, but derived from other Languages.

Of the Sound of the y.

This Vowel is pronounced the same Way as the Vowel *i*.

It is commonly put between two Vowels. Examples, *ayant*, having, pronounce *eyang*. And in the end of Words, as *moy*, *monoy*.

Of Diphthongs.

DIPHTHONGS are two Vowels join'd together in the same Syllable, which make but one Sound.

But when two Vowels meet, and do not make one Syllable, they are not Diphthongs, and the last of them is commonly marked with two Points, to shew that they are not Diphthongs. Examples, *Perithoüs baït*, to hate; *Obeït*, to obey; *Reüffir*, to succeed; pronounce, *Perito-as*, *hE-i*, *obe-i*, *re-uffi*.

There are fourteen Diphthongs.

ai ay ao au, ea ei eo eu, ie, oi oy ou, ue ui.

1st. *Ai* is pronounced as the *Engliſh ai* in the Word *vain*. Example, *J'aime*, I love.

But when the *ai* comes before the double *ll*, and another Syllable follows, the *i* is not heard before them, but is pronounced as if written in the following Syllable. Example, *baïſſet*, to give; pronounce, *baïé*.

2^d. *Ay* is pronounced the same Way as *ai*. Example, *Je diray*, I shall tell.

3^d. In *ao* the *o* is not heard. Example, *Paon*, a Peacock; pronounce *Pang*.

4th. *Au* is sounded as *o*. Example, *autant*, as much ; pronounce, *otang*.

5th. *Ei* is sounded as *ai*. Example, *Peine*, Labour ; pronounce, *Pain*.

6th. In *ea* the *e* is lost. Example, *Jean*, John ; pronounce, *Jang*.

7th. In *eo* the *e* is lost. Example, *George* ; pronounce, *Forge*.

8th. In *eu* the *e* is lost. Example, *j'eusse*, I might have ; pronounce, *juss*.

9th. *Ie* in the end of the Words has the Sound of the double *ee*. Example, *Marie* ; pronounce, *Maree*.

But these two Vowels are never a Dipthong in the Beginning or Middle of Words. Example, *Pieton*, a Footman ; pronounce, *Pietong*.

And when the *ie* is in the end of Words join'd to Consonants or Liquids, the *e* is pronounced also. Example, *Convier*, to invite ; pronounce, *Convie-é*.

10th. The Dipthong *oi* when join'd to *s* or *t* in the second or third Syllables, in the End of Words, has the Sound of *ai*. Example, *tu parlois*, thou didst speak ; pronounce, *tu parlai*, *François*, French ; pronounce, *Fransai*.

But *Suedois*, *Danois*, & *Hungrois*, are pronounced as written.

All proper Names are also excepted, and pronounced as written. Example, *François*, Francis ; pronounce, *Fransoi*.

The *oi* is also pronounced as written before *s* or *t*, in all Words of one Syllable. Examples, *un fois*, once ; *un mois*, a Month ; *qu'il soit*, let it be ; *Droit*, the Law.

It is also pronounced as written before the Liquids. Examples, *Etrile*, a Star ; *néanmoins*, nevertheless ; *memoire*, the Memory.

Before all the rest it is pronounced as *ai*. Examples, *faible*, weak ; pronounce, *faibl* ; *froid*, cold ; pronounce, *frai*.

11th. *oy* is pronounced as *oi* before *s*, in Words of one Syllable. Example, *Vice Roy*; pronounce, *vice Roi*.

But these Words, *Je croy* and *Croyance*, are excepted, and pronounced, *Je crai* and *craiance*.

12th. *ou* is pronounced as the double *oo* in the Word Good. Example, *vous*, you; *Loup*, a Wolf; pronounce, *ooo*, *Loo*.

13th. *ue* is pronounced as two *uu*. Example, *Morue*, Codfish; pronounce, *Moruu*.

14th. *ui* is pronounced as *uee*. Example, *cuite*, baked; pronounce, *cueet*.

Of Triphongs.

Triphongs are three Vowels joined together in the same Syllable.

There are Fifteen Triphongs.

aou, eai, eoi, eou, eui, ieu, oei, oeu, oie, oue, oui, oye, uei, uen.

1st. *aou* has the Sound of the Dipthong *ou*, Dipth. 12th. Example, *Aout*, August; pronounce, *oot*.

2d. In *eai* the *e* is lost, and it is pronounced as the Dipthong *ai*. Dipth. 1st. Example, *Je mangeai*, I did eat; pronounce, *Je manjai*.

3d. In *eau* the *e* is lost, and it is pronounced as the Dipthong *au*, Dipth. 4th. Example, *Beauté*, Beauty; pronounce *Boté*.

4th. In *eo* the *e* is lost, and it is pronounced as the Dipthong *oi* before *r*, Dipth. 10th. Example, *asseoir*, to sit; pronounce *assoir*.

5th. In *eui* the *e* is lost, and it is pronounced as the Dipthong *ui*, Dipth. 14th. Example, *Duil*, Mourning; pronounce *Duil*.

6th. In *ieu* the *e* is lost. Example, *Dieu*, God; pronounce, *Diu*.

7th. In *oei* the *e* is lost. Example, *Oeil*, the Eye ; pronounce, *Oil*.

8th. In *oeu* the *e* is lost, and it is founded as the Dipthong *eu*, Dipth. 6th. Example, *Bœuf*, an Ox ; pronounce, *Buf*.

9th. *oie* has the same Sound as the Dipthong *ai*, Dipth. 1st. Example, *ils pensèrent*, they did think ; pronounce, *i pansai*.

10th. In *oue* the *e* is lost, and it has the same Sound as the Dipthong *ou*, Dipth. 12th. Example, *Joue*, the Cheek ; pronounce, *Joo*.

11th. In *oui* before a double *ll*, when another Syllable follows, the *i* is pronounced as if written in that Syllable. Example, *mouiller*, to wet ; pronounce, *moolié*.

12th. In *oye* the *e* is lost. Example, *oye*, a Goose ; pronounce, *oy*.

13th. In *uei* the *u* is lost, and it is pronounced as the Dipthong *ei*, Dipth. 5th. Example, *Orgueil*, Pride ; pronounce, *Orgeil*.

14th. In *ueu* the first *u* is lost, and it is pronounced as the Dipthong *eu*, Dipth. 8th. Example, *Langueur*, Languishing ; pronounce, *Langur*.

15th. In *yeu* the *e* is lost. Example, *les Yeux*, the Eyes ; pronounce, *les Yu*.

Of the Pronunciation of Consonants and Liquids.

A Double Consonant or Liquid in the Middle of Words is pronounced as a single one. Examples, *Homme*, *elle*, *donne*, *affaire* ; pronounce, *Ome*, *el*, *done*, *afair*.

From which general Rule there are four Exceptions.

1st. Double Consonants and Liquids are pronounced after the Vowel *i*, when it begins a Word. Examples, *immédiatement illustré* ; pronounce, *immediatemanang illustr*.

2d. In proper Names not purely *French*. Examples, *Accaron, Appius*.

3d. In the Futures of the Indicative, and first Imperfects of the Optative of Verbs ending in *rir*. Examples, *Je courrai, Je mourrai*; pronounce, *Je courraï, Je mourrai*.

4th. The double *cc* and *gg* are pronounced before the Vowels *e* and *i*. Examples, *accélérer, Accident, suggérer*; pronounce, *accélére, Accidan, suggere*.

Most final Consonants are frequently cut off. But final Consonants of proper Names are generally pronounced. Examples, *Agag, Bethléem, Cananéen*.

From which general Rule there are two Exceptions.

1st. In proper Names ending in *s*, preceded by *e* Feminine, or *i*, the *s* is cut off. Examples, *Athènes, Louis, Paris*; pronounce, *Atén, Loui, Pari*.

2d. In proper Names ending in a Consonant preceded by *n*, that Consonant is cut off. Examples, *Pharamond, Cunimond*; pronounce, *Pharamong, Cuni-mong*.

Of the Sound of the Consonant B.

B in the Beginning of Words derived from the *Latin* is sounded. Example, *obtenir*, to obtain.

The *b* in the End of Words is not pronounced. Example, *Plomb*, Lead: pronounce, *Plong*.

Of the Sound of C.

C, followed by the Vowels *a*, *o*, or *u*, has the Sound of the *English* *K*. Examples, *Candeur, Candour; Coffre, a Coffer; Cuve, a Tub*; pronounce *kandeur, koffr, kuv*.

But when followed by *e*, or *i*, it has the Sound of *S*. Examples, *Ceder, to yield; Ciel, the Heaven*; pronounce, *sédé, siel*.

The *ch* has the Sound of *sh*. Example, *changer, to change*; pronounce, *shangé*.

But these Words, *Archange, Chaos, Paschal, Echo*, and all other Words not purely *French*, are excepted, and the *ch* has the Sound of the *Englsh k*, thus, *Arkange, Paskal, kaos, Eko*.

The *c* has the Sound of *g* in *secret, second, secon-*
det; which are pronounced, *segré, segong, segondé*.

The *c* with a Tail has the Sound of *s*. Example, *Garçon*, a Boy; pronounce, *GarsonG*.

The *c* in the End of Words, has the Sound of *ck*. Example, *Almanac*; pronounce, *Almanack*.

Of the Sound of D.

The *d* is not sounded in Words purely *French*, but only such as are derived from the *Latin*. Example, *Admirer*.

D in the End of Words of one Syllable is lost. Example, *nud*; pronounce, *nu*.

D in the End of a Word, when the Word following begins with a Vowel, has the Sound of *t*. Example, *Que vend elle?* What does she sell? Pronounce, *ke vant el*.

The final *d* when pronounced, has the Sound of *t* also. Example, *David*; pronounce, *Davir*.

Of the Sound of F.

F is generally pronounced in the End of Words. Examples, *Boeuf*, an Ox; *Oeuf*, an Egg.

But *Clef*, a Key, is excepted, and pronounced *Clé*.

Of the Sound of G.

The *g*, when join'd to *n*, in the End of Words, has the Sound of *i* Vowel. Example, *Compagne*, pronounce *Compaine*; but if another Syllable follows the *gn*, the *i* is pronounced after them. Example, *Compagnon*, a He Companion; pronounce, *Compaignong*.

When

When it is join'd with the Vowels, *a*, *o*, or *u*, it has the Sound of the *English g*, in the Word *Good*. Examples, *Gage*, *Wages*; *Gorge*, the Throat. *Augure*, a Diviner.

But when join'd to *e*, or *i*, it has the Sound of the Consonant *L*. Examples, *Géant*, a Giant; *Gemi*, to groan; *Gigot*; pronounce, *jeang*, *jemi*, *jigo*.

The *g* has no Sound in *vingt*, twenty; and *Doigt*, a Finger; which are pronounced *vint*, and *Doit*.

Of the Sound of H.

The *h* is not pronounced in any Words which are derived from Original Languages. Example, *Homme*, a Man; pronounce, *Ome*.

The *h* is lost in *Ch*, *Rh*, and *Th*. Examples, *Christ*, *Rhetorique*, *Théologie*; pronounce, *Cri*, *Retoriq*; *Téoloji*.

Of the Sound of the Liquid L.

The *l* has no Sound in these Words, *Fils*, a Son, *quelque*, and *quelqu'un*, which are pronounced, *Fi*, *kek*, and *kekung*.

The *l* is not heard in *Fusil*, a Gun, which is pronounced *Fuzi*; nor in *il*, when the last Word of a Sentence. Example, *Que fera-t-il?* What shall he do? Pronounce *ke fera-t-i?*

The Words ending in *ol*, are sounded as *ou*. Examples, *Col*, the Neck, *Fol*, a Fool; pronounce *koo*, *Foo*.

Of the Sound of the Liquid M.

The *m* before *b* *n* *p*, has the Sound of *n*. Examples, *Plomb*, Lead; *condamner*, to condemn; *Temps*, Time; pronounce, *Plong*, *condainé*, *TANG*.

The *m* in the End of Words, has the Sound of *n* also. Example, *Nom*, a Name; pronounce, *Nong*.

But the *m* keeps its own Sound in the Words ending in *em*. Examples, *Jerusalem*, *Babléem*.

Of the Sound of the Liquid N.

The *n* in the Word *Convent*, a *Convent*, has the Sound of *u*, and that Word is pronounced *koo vāng*.

The *n* in the End of Words, is pronounced as if there were a *g* after it. Examples, *Bon*, Good ; *Cousin*, a Cousin ; pronounce, *Bong*, *Koſzīng*.

But *Hymen*, *Examen*, *Cananien*, are excepted, and pronounced as written.

N in the End of Adjectives, or Pronouns, followed by a Vowel, has the Sound of a double *nn*. Examples, *un bon Ami*, a good Friend ; *Son Ami*, his Friend ; pronounce *ung bonnami*, *son nami*.

Of the Sound of the Consonant P.

The *P* is not pronounced in Words purely *French*. Example, *sept*, seven ; pronounce, *set*. But in Words derived from the *Latin*, it is pronounced. Example, *Precepteur*, a *Præceptor*.

The *P* is pronounced between the Vowel *u*, and the Consonant *z*. Example *Soupçon*, Suspicion.

Of the Sound of Q.

The *q* in the End of Words, is pronounced as *ck*. Example, *Coq*, a Cock ; pronounce, *kock*.

Of the Sound of the Liquid R.

The *r* is always lost in the Infinitive Mood of the first and second Conjugations. Examples, *Chanter*, to sing ; *Finir*, to finish ; pronounce, *chanté*, *fini*.

The *r* is not pronounced in Nouns of two or more Syllables, ending in *er*. Examples, *Danger*, Danger ; *Metier*, Business ; *Loisir*, Leisure ; *Plaisir*, Pleasure ; *Monsieur*, Sir ; pronounce, *Dangé*, *Loizi*, *Plaizi*, *Monsieu*.

From

From this except *Hyver*, Winter ; *Enfer*, Hell ;
Fier, Fierce ; *Leger*, Light, where the *r* is pronounced.

Of the Sound of the Consonant S.

The *s* in the Middle of Words purely *French*, join'd to Consonants or Liquids, is not pronounced, except before *q*. Examples, *jusque*, till ; *presque*, almost.

But in Words derived from the *Latin*, or other Languages, it is pronounced. Examples, *Pasteur*, a Pastor ; *Mistère*, a Mystery.

Between two Vowels it has the Sound of *z*. Examples, *Désire*, a Desire ; *Vous avez*, you have ; pronounce, *Dezir*, *vouz avé*.

Of the Sound of the Consonant T.

The *t* when join'd to *ia*, *ie*, and *io*, in the Middle of Words, has the Sound of *c*. Examples, *Nuptial*, *Ambition*, *Patient* ; pronounce, *Nupcial*, *Ambiciong*, *PacianG*.

But it keeps its own Sound in Words ending in *ion*, where a Consonant precedes. Examples, *Mixtion*, *Question*.

And in Words ending in *tie*. Examples, *Partie*, *Amitié*. As also in Verbs : Examples, *Nous partions* ; pronounce, *nou partiong*.

But *Prématie*, *Prophetie*, *Minutie*, *Dalmatie*, *Galatie*, *Aristocratie*, are excepted ; the *t* has the Sound of *c*, and they are pronounced, *Primaci*, *Propheci*, *Minuci*, *Dalmaci*, *Galaci*, *Aristocraci*.

These Words, *nôtre*, and *vôtre*, are pronounced *nôt*, and *vôt*, when any Word follows them. But when no Word follows, they are pronounced *nôtr*, and *vôtr*.

Of the Sound of X.

The *x* preceeding another Consonant, has the Sound of *ks*. Example, *Extrait*, an Extract ; pronounce, *Ekstrai*. And in Nouns derived from the Greek ; Examples, *Axiome*, *Alexandre* ; pronounce, *Aksiom*, *Aleksandr*.

In Words derived from the *Latin*, between two Vowels, it has the Sound of *gz*. Examples, *exaucet*, *Example*, *Exile* ; pronounce, *Egzacé*, *Egzampl*, *Egzil*.

Between two Vowels, it has the Sound of *z* also. Examples, *deuxime*, *sixime*, *dixieme* ; pronounce, *dũzime*, *sizime*, *dizime*.

But the Words *soixante*, and *Bruxelles*, are excepted, and have the Sound of the double *ff*, thus, *soissant*, *Brussel*.

X before *ce*, and *ci*, has the Sound of *k*. Examples, *Excellence*, *Exciter* ; pronounce *Ekcelence*, *Excité*. Before *co*, and *cu*, it has the Sound of *f*. Examples, *Excommuniex*, *Excuser* ; pronounce, *Escomunie*, *Eschse*.

X in *dix*, and *six*, has the Sound of *z*, thus, *diz*, *siz*.

Of the Sound of Z.

The *z* in *French*, is pronounced the same Way as in the *English*.

To know when Syllables are long or short.

The Syllables ending in *e* Feminine are short, as *mé*, *te*, *quelle*.

Tho' *s*, or *m*, follow the *e* in the same Syllable, it is short. Examples, *noblés*, *partent* ; pronounce, *nobl*, *parl*.

But all Words of one Syllable are excepted, and the *e* is long. Examples, *més*, *tés*, *cés*, *sés*, *dés*, which are pronounced *mé*, *té*, *cé*, *sé*, *dé*.

In Words ending with *ee* the *e* is long. Example, *Armée*, an Army.

All Syllables in which the *e* open is, are long. Example, *même*, the same.

I in the Middle of Words, makes its Syllable long. Example, *Sentiment*, an Opinion ; pronounce, *Santiman G.*

All Syllables ending in *ant*, *our*, *eur*, *oir*, *on*, and *om*, are long. Examples, *aimant*, loving ; *Amour*, Love ; *Honneur*, Honour ; *Pouvoir*, to be able ; *Leçon*, a Lesson ; *Nom*, a Name.

All Syllables ending with Diphthongs are long. Examples, *Je chantois* ; pronounce, *Je chantai* ; *Je parlerai*, I shall speak.

Of Accents.

THE French have three Accents. The *Grave* (*à*). The *Acute* (*á*). The *Circumflex* (*â*).

The *Grave* is placed on *à*, to distinguish it from the third Person singular of the Verb *avoir*, to have.

It is placed upon the Adverb *là*, there, to distinguish it from the Feminine Article *la*, the.

It is placed on the Adverb *où*, where, to distinguish it from the Conjunction *ou*, or.

It is also placed on the Vowel *e* in the End of Words, when followed by a Consonant, as *Exprès*, Express.

The *Acute* is placed upon the *é* Masculine, as *Vanité*.

The *Circumflex* is fixed upon all Vowels except *y*. It is put in Place of an *s*, and serves to make the Syllable long. Examples, *Bête*, a Beast ; *ôter*, to take away ; *vîte*, quick ; *Brûler*, to burn.

Directions for Reading and Understanding the preceeding Pronunciation.

AS the greatest Difficulty which Strangers meet with in pronouncing the French, consists chiefly in not understanding what Letters are cut off, and what Letters assume different Sounds ; to remove this Difficulty, and to make the Pronunciation plain and easie to all Learners, even of the meanest Capacity, the following Directions are laid down.

All Letters which are cut off, and which (tho' written) have no Sound, are written in the black Character; and where any Letter or Letters assume a different Sound, the Letter or Letters whose Sound is assumed, are written in small Capitals; which will very plainly appear by the following Examples.

Examples of Letters cut off.

Ils parlent, they speak; where the *ls* and *ent* are cut off, and therefore written in the black Character; and these two Words are pronounced *i parl. Ellez danced*, they did dance; where *les* and *ent* are all cut off, and therefore written in the black Character also; and these two Words are pronounced *el dancer*.

Examples of Letters assuming a different Sound.

Commencer, to begin; where the *m* and *r* are both cut off, and therefore written in the black Character; the *e* has the Sound of *a*, therefore the *a* in the following Word is written in a small Capital, and pronounced *comancé*. *Vous avez*, you have; where the *z* being cut off, is written in the black Character, the *s* assuming the Sound of *z*, is in the following Word written in a small Capital, and pronounced *vouz avé*. *Vous*, you; *Loup*, a Wolf; where the *s* and *p* being both cut off, are written in the black Character; the *ou* assuming the Sound of the double *oo*, in the Word *Good*, therefore these two Letters are written in small Capitals, and pronounced *Voo, Loo*. *Temps, Time*, where the *ps* being both cut off, are written in the black Character; the *e* assumes the Sound of *a*; the *m* takes the Sound of *n*; and the *n* sounds as if a *g* did follow it; and therefore the *ang*, are written in small Capitals, and pronounced *TANG*.

Thus I hope these short Directions, and plain Examples, of these and the preceding Pages, will fully satisfy both READERS and LEARNERS, for whose Instruction they are chiefly designed.



O F
G R A M M A R
A N D I T S
Several P A R T S.



GRAMMAR is the Art of Speaking and Writing a Language properly and correctly.

Grammar is compos'd of Words, Words are compos'd of Letters, and Letters are either *Vowels*, *Consonants* or *Liquids*.

This Composition is generally called a *Language* or *Speech*.

There are eight Parts of Speech, the *Noun*, *Pronoun*, *Verb*, *Participle*, *Adverb*, *Preposition*, *Conjunction* and *Interjection*.

Of the N O U N.

A *Noun* is the Name of a Thing which we may see and feel, and of which we may form a Discourse ; as, *la Terre*, the Earth. *Un Homme*, a Man.

There are two Sorts of *Nouns*, the *Substantive* and *Adjective*. A *Noun Substantive* is so called, because it subsists by itself ; as, *une Maison*, an House. *Une Table*, a Table.

There are two Sorts of Nouns *Substantive*; *Proper* and *Appellative*, or *Common*.

A *Proper Noun* is the particular Name of every single Person or Thing; as, *Jean*, John. *Marie*, Mary. *Paris*, Paris.

A *Noun Appellative* or *Common* is that which is applicable to all Things of the same Nature; as, *un Homme*, a Man. *Une Femme*, a Woman. *Une Ville*, a City. *Une Maison*, an House.

A *Noun Adjective* cannot subsist of itself, unless it be joined to a *Substantive*; as, *une belle Fille*, an handsome Girl.

In a *Noun* there are four Things to be known, the *Article*, *Gender*, *Number* and *Case*.

The *Article* shews the *Gender*, *Number* and *Case*.

The *Gender* shews the Difference of the Sexes, or Kinds; as, *un Homme*, a Man. *Une Femme*, a Woman.

There are two Genders in *French*; the *Masculine* and *Feminine*. The *Article* of the *Masculine* Gender is *le*; as, *le Roy*, the King. The *Article* of the *Feminine* is *la*; as, *la Reine*, the Queen.

The general Rule of knowing the *Genders* is this. All *Nouns* ending in *e* *Feminine* or *x* are generally *Feminine*; as, *la Chambre*, the Chamber. *La Perdrix*, the Partridge.

Nouns ending in any other of the Letters are generally *Masculine*; as, *le Lit*, the Bed.

From which general Rule there are several Exceptions, which shall be mention'd hereafter.

A *Number* shews the Difference between one single Thing, and several Things.

There are two *Numbers*; *Singular*, as, *un Jardin*, a Garden. And *Plural*, as, *les Hommes*, the Men.

In every *Number* there are six *Cases*. The *Nominative*, *Genitive*, *Dative*, *Accusative*, *Vocative* and *Ablative*. The *Case* is known by its *Article*, which serves to distinguish it according to its several Significations.

The different *Articles* which denote those several *Cases* in both *Numbers*, are in *Grammar* call'd *Declension* of *Nouns*.

The

The *Nominative Case* names the Person or Thing ; as, *Le Roy est en Ville*, the King is in Town.

The *Genitive* shews that either one Thing proceedeth from another, or belongeth to it ; as, *le Fils du Roy*, the King's Son. *Le Carosse de la Reine*, the Queen's Coach.

The *Dative* gives to a Person ; as, *je donnerai un Ecu a ma Soeur*, I'll give a Crown to my Sister.

The next is the *Accusative*, which, tho' it seems very like the *Nominative*, yet differs from it in this, the *Nominative* always governs and preceeds the *Verb* ; as, *le Roy dine*, the King dines.

The *Accusative* is govern'd by, and follows the *Verb* ; as, *J'aime le Roi*, I love the King.

The *Vocative* names or calls ; as, *Jean venez ici*, John come hither.

The *Ablative* takes away ; as, *il porte mon Chapeau de la Chambre*, He carries my Hat from the Chamber.

An Example of the Masculine Gender.

Singular Number.		Plural Number.	
N. <i>le Roy</i>	the King	N. <i>les Roys</i>	the Kings
G. <i>du Roy</i>	of the King	G. <i>des Roys</i>	of the Kings
D. <i>au Roy</i>	to the King	D. <i>aux Roys</i>	to the Kings
Ac. <i>le Roy</i>	the King	Ac. <i>les Roys</i>	the Kings
V. <i>o Roy</i>	o King	V. <i>o Roys</i>	o Kings
Ab. <i>du Roy</i>	from the King	Ab. <i>des Roys</i>	from the Kings

An Example of the Feminine Gender.

Singular Number.		Plural Number.	
N. <i>la Reine</i>	the Queen	N. <i>les Reines</i>	the Queens
G. <i>de la Reine</i>	of the Queen	G. <i>des Reines</i>	of the Queens
D. <i>a la Reine</i>	to the Queen	D. <i>aux Reines</i>	to the Queens
Ac. <i>la Reine</i>	the Queen	Ac. <i>les Reines</i>	the Queens
V. <i>o Reine</i>	O Queen	V. <i>o Reines</i>	o Queens
Ab. <i>de la Reine</i>	from the Queen	Ab. <i>des Reines</i>	from the Queens

From

From the forenamed Rule of knowing the *Genders* there is this *Exception*. All *Nouns* beginning with a *Vowel* or *H* *mute* assume the *Article* of the *Feminine Gender*, tho' they end neither in *e* *Feminine* nor *x*. the Reason thereof is, a *Cacophane* seldom or never allow two *Vowels* to meet.

An Example of a *Noun* beginning with a *Vowel*.

Singular Number.				Plural Number.			
N. l'	the			N. les	the		
G. de l'	of the	Empereur	Emperor	G. des	of the	Empereurs	Emperors
D. a l'	to the			D. aux	to the		
Ac. l'	the			Ac. les	the		
V. o	o			V. o	o		
Ab. de l'	from the			Ab. des	from the		

An Example of a *Noun* beginning with *H*.

Singular Number.				Plural Number.			
N. l'	the			N. les	the		
G. de l'	of the	Homme	Man	G. des	of the	Hommes	Men
D. a l'	to the			D. aux	to the		
Ac. l'	the			Ac. les	the		
V. o	o			V. o	o		
Ab. de l'	from the			Ab. des	from the		

Proper Names of Men, Women, Cities and Kingdoms have neither *Article* nor *Plural Number*, but are declined in Manner following :

N. Jean	John	N. Paris	Paris
G. de Jean	of John	G. de Paris	of Paris
D. a Jean	to John	D. a Paris	to Paris
Ac. Jean	John	Ac. Paris	Paris
V. o Jean	o John	V. o Paris	o Paris
Ab. de Jean	from John	Ab. de Paris	from Paris

Nouns Adjective are declined the same Way as the *Substantives*, through all *Cases* and *Numbers*.

Besides the forenamed four *Accidents*, which belong to both the *Noun Substantive* and *Adjective*, there's another peculiar to the *Adjective* only, call'd *Comparison*.

Comparison is the Way of increasing or decreasing the Signification of any Thing by certain Degrees.

There are three Degrees of *Comparison* in *French*; the *Positive*, *Comparative* and *Superlative*.

The *Positive* gives the natural Signification of the *Adjective*; as, *sage*, wise. *Prudent*, prudent.

The *Comparative* raises it to an higher Degree, by putting *plus* before the *Adjective*; as; *plus sage*, more wise, or wiser.

There is another Degree which lessens the Signification by putting *moins* or *si* before the *Positive*, as, *il est moins riche que moi*, he is less rich than me. *Il n'est pas si sage que vous*, he is not so wise as you.

There is another Degree which equals the Signification by the Help of *aussi*; as, *il est aussi prudent que vous*, he is as prudent as you.

The *Superlative* raises the Signification to the highest Degree, by adding the Article *le* or *la* to the *Comparative*; as, *le plus sage*, the most wise, or the wisest. *La plus belle*, the most handsome, or the handsomest. *Adjectives* are thus compared.

Masc. <i>Prudent</i>	<i>plus prudent</i>	<i>le plus prudent</i>
Fem. <i>Prudente</i>	<i>plus prudente</i>	<i>la plus prudente</i>
Masc. <i>Sage</i>	<i>moins sage</i>	<i>le moins sage</i>
Fem. <i>Sage</i>	<i>moins sage</i>	<i>la moins sage</i>

List of some Adjectives.

<i>Mechant</i>	} naughty or	<i>Bas</i>	} low
<i>Mechante</i>		<i>Basse</i>	
<i>Grand</i>	} great	<i>Court</i>	} short
<i>Grande</i>		<i>Courte</i>	
<i>Gros</i>	} big	<i>Plein</i>	} full
<i>Grosse</i>		<i>Pleine</i>	

Dans

<i>Doux</i>	}	sweet	<i>Salope</i>	}	fluttish
<i>Douce</i>			<i>Chaud</i>		
<i>Net</i>	}	clean	<i>Chande</i>	}	hot
<i>Nette</i>			<i>Fort</i>		
<i>Villain</i>	}	nafty	<i>Fort</i>	}	strong
<i>Villaine</i>			<i>Foible</i>		
					weak

There are three *Adjectives* and three *Adverbs* which are formed of them, whose *Comparatives* and *Superlatives* are irregular, and are thefore set down in the following Order.

Masc. *Bon* good, *meilleur* better, *le meilleur* the best.

Fem. *Bonne* *meilleure* *la meilleure*

Adv. *Bien* well, *mieux* better, *le mieux* the best.

Masc. *mauvais* ill, *pire* worse, *le pire* the worst.

Fem. *mauvaise* *pire* *la pire*

Adv. *mal* *pis* *le pis*

Masc. *petit* little, *moins* less, *le moins* the least.

Fem. *petite* *moins* *la moins*

Adv. *peu* *moins* *le moins*

Substantives are sometimes improperly compar'd ; as, *il est plus Bête que les Bêtes*, he is a greater Beast than the Beasts. *Ce Favori est plus Roi que le Roi même*, that Favourite is more King than the King himself.

In *Comparison* of *Nouns* the *Particle* *que* is used in Manner following. *L'Or est plus précieux que l'Argent*, Gold is more precious than Silver. But in *Numbers* *de* is used instead of *que* ; as, *il a été plus de dix Fois chez nous*, he has been at our House above ten Times.

OF PRONOUNS.

A *Pronoun* is so called because it is often used instead of a *Noun* to avoid the too frequent Repetition of it, which would be troublesome and unpleasant ; as, *J'aime ma Maitresse parcequ'elle est aimable*, I love my

my Mistress, because she is lovely. And not *parceque ma Maitresse est amiable.*

There are five different Kinds of *Pronouns*, viz. the *Personal*, *Demonstrative*, *Possessive*, *Absolute* and *Relative*.

Pronouns personal are so called, because they signify or denote the Persons.

There are two Kinds of *personal Pronouns*; there are six which are never declined, neither are they ever used but with *Verbs*, and are therefore called their *Nominatives*. They are,

Je I *Tu* Thou. *Il* He. or *Elle* She.
Nous We. *Vous* Ye. *Ils* or *Elles* They.

The other six which are declined, are

Moi I. *Toi* Thou. *Lui* He. or *Elle* She.
Nous We. *Vous* Ye. *Eux* or *Elles* They.

Pronouns are declined the same Ways as the *Nouns*, and have their *Genders*, *Numbers* and *Cases*.

Pronouns Personal.

Singular Number.			Plural Number.		
N. <i>Moi</i>	I		N. <i>Nous</i>	we	
G. <i>de Moi</i>	of me		G. <i>de nous</i>	of us	
D. <i>a moi</i>	to me		D. <i>a nous</i>	to us	
Ac. <i>me</i>	me		Ac. <i>nous</i>	us	
Ab. <i>de moi</i>	from me		Ab. <i>de nous</i>	from us	
N. <i>Toi</i>	Thou		N. <i>Vous</i>	You	
G. <i>de toi</i>	of thee		G. <i>de vous</i>	of you	
D. <i>a toi</i>	to thee		D. <i>a vous</i>	to you	
Ac. <i>te</i>	thee		Ac. <i>vous</i>	you	
Ab. <i>de toi</i>	from thee		Ab. <i>de vous</i>	from you	
N. <i>Lui</i>	He		N. <i>eux</i>	They	
G. <i>de lui</i>	of him		G. <i>d' eux</i>	of them	
D. <i>a lui</i>	to him		D. <i>a eux</i>	to them	
Ac. <i>le</i>	him		Ac. <i>les</i>	them	
Ab. <i>de lui</i>	from him		Ab. <i>d' eux</i>	from them	

Singular Number.		Plural Number.	
N. <i>elle</i>	She	N. <i>elles</i>	They
G. <i>d' elle</i>	of her	G. <i>d' elles</i>	of them
D. <i>a elle</i>	to her	D. <i>a elles</i>	to them
Ac. <i>la</i>	her	Ac. <i>les</i>	them
Ab. <i>d' elle</i>	from her	Ab. <i>d' elles</i>	from them

There are six Compounds of these *personal Pronouns*, which are declin'd the same Way : They are,

<i>Moi-même</i>	myself	<i>Nous-mêmes</i>	ourselves
<i>Toi-même</i>	thyself	<i>Vous-mêmes</i>	yourselves
<i>Dui-même</i>	himself	<i>Eux-Mêmes</i>	themselves
<i>Elle-même</i>	herself	<i>Elles-mêmes</i>	themselves

Pronouns Demonstrative.

Pronouns Demonstrative are so called, because they shew or demonstrate the Person or Thing.

There are only two Ways of *Demonstration*, *this* or *that*. *This* signifies the Thing nighest ; *That* always shews the Person or Thing most remote.

The *Pronouns Demonstrative* are *ce*, *cet*, *cette*, *celui*, and *celle* ; *ce* and *cet* are *Masculine*, and used with *Substantives Masculine* in Manner following ; *Ce* is only join'd to *Substantives Masculine*, beginning with *Consonants* or *Liquids* ; as, *ce Garçon*, this Boy.

Cet is join'd to such as begin with Vowels, or *H*. as *cet Homme*, this Man ; *Cet Enfant*, that Child.

Cette is join'd to such as are *Feminine* ; as, *cette Femme*, this Woman.

These *Particles* *ci* and *la*, are added to *Nouns* preceded by the forenamed *Demonstratives* *ce*, *cet*, and *cette*, to distinguish between Nighness and Distance ; as, *cet Homme-ci*, this Man ; *Ce Garçon-la*, that Boy.

Celui and *celle* are never join'd to *Substantives*, but followed by a *Genitive*, or the *Relative* *qui*. As *ce Chapeau-ci et celui de mon Frere*, this Hat and my Brothers : *Cet Homme-la, et celui qui demeure chez vous*, that Man,

Man, and he that stays at your House, *Cette boucke et celle de ma soeur*, this Buckle and my Sisters.

Singular Number.		Plural Number.	
N. <i>ce</i>	This	N. <i>ces</i>	These
G. <i>de ce</i>	of this	G. <i>de ces</i>	of these
D. <i>a ce</i>	to this	D. <i>a ces</i>	to these
Ac. <i>ce</i>	this	Ac. <i>ces</i>	these
Ab. <i>de ce</i>	from this	Ab. <i>de ces</i>	from these

Cet, cette, celui and *celle*, are all declin'd the same Way ; the Plural Number of *cet* and *cette* is *ces* ; of *celui*, *ceux*, and of *celle*, *celles*. *Ces Chapeaux et ceux de mon Frere*, These Hats and my Brothers : *Ces Tables et celles de ma Soeur*, These Tables and my Sisters.

Pronouns Possessive.

Pronouns Possessive are so called, because they signify Possession.

There are six possessive Pronouns, agreeable to the six personal Pronouns already mentioned.

The *Masculines* which are only join'd to *Substantives Masculine*, are,

Mon my. *Ton* Thy. *Son* his, or her.
Nôtre our. *Vôtre* your. *Leur* their.

The *Feminines*, which are only joined to *Substantives Feminine*, are,

Ma my. *Ta* thy. *Sa* his, or her.
Nôtre our. *Vôtre* your. *Leur* their.

Those used for the Plural Number, which can be join'd to both *Masculine* and *Feminine*, are,

Mes My. *Vos* Thy. *Ses* his, or her.
Nos our. *Vous* your. *Leurs* their.

Pronouns Absolute.

Pronouns absolute are so called, because they signify the absolute Property of a Thing; there are six of them also, and are as the *Possessive*, both *Masculine* and *Feminine*; the *Masculine* are,

Le mien mine. *le tien* thine. *le sien*, his, or hers.
Le nôtre ours. *le vôtre* yours. *le leur* theirs.

The *Feminines* are,

La mienne mine. *la tienne* thine. *la sienne* his, or hers.
La nôtre ours. *la vôtre* yours. *la leur* theirs.

Those for the *Plural Number Masculine* are,

Les miens mine. *les tiens* thine. *les siens* his, or hers.
Les nôtres ours. *les vôtres* yours. *les leurs* theirs.

The *Feminines Plural* are,

Les miennes mine. *les tiennes* thine. *les siennes* his.
Les nôtres ours. *les vôtres* yours. *les leurs* theirs.

Though these two forenamed Kinds of *Pronouns* are both *Possessive*, yet they differ in this; the *Possessive* can only be used as *Adjectives*, and cannot subsist or signify any Thing without a *Substantive*. As *mon Pere*, my Father; *ma Mere*, my Mother. The *Pronouns absolute* cannot be used with a *Substantive*, but are only used *relatively*; that is, with relation to some preceeding *Substantive*; As *mon Frere et le vôtre*, my Brother and yours; *Mes Parents et les vôtres*, my Parents and yours.

Pronouns Relative.

Pronouns Relative are so called, because they shew what Relation they have to following *Nouns*.

Singular.			Plural.	
<i>Qui</i>	who		<i>Qui</i>	who
<i>Que</i>	what			
				Singular.

Singular.		Plural.	
<i>Quel</i>	which	<i>Quels</i>	which
<i>Quelle</i>		<i>Quelles</i>	
<i>Tel</i>	such	<i>Tels</i>	such
<i>Telle</i>		<i>Telles</i>	
<i>Lequel</i>	the which	<i>Lesquels</i>	the which
<i>Laquelle</i>		<i>Lesquelles</i>	
<i>Tout</i>	all	<i>Tous</i>	all
<i>Toute</i>		<i>Toutes</i>	
<i>Nul</i>	none	<i>Nuls</i>	none
<i>Nulle</i>		<i>Nulles</i>	
<i>Quelque</i>	some	<i>Quelques</i>	some
<i>Le même</i>	the same	<i>Les mêmes</i>	the same
<i>Le même</i>			
<i>L'autre</i>	the other	<i>Les Autres</i>	the other
<i>Aucun</i>	any	<i>Aucuns</i>	any
<i>Aucune</i>		<i>Aucunes</i>	
<i>Certain</i>	certain	<i>Certains</i>	certain
<i>Certaine</i>		<i>Certaines</i>	
<i>Chaque</i>	each		
<i>Chacun</i>	each one	<i>Plusieurs</i>	several
<i>Chaque</i>			
<i>Quelconque,</i>	whosoever		
<i>Quelleconque,</i>			

Of V E R B S.

A *VERB* is a Part of Speech which signifies ones Being, an Action, or the suffering and Reception of an Action, with Relation to Times and Persons. As *Etre* to be; *Aimer* to Love; *Etre aimé* to be loved.

In a *Verb* there are five Things to be known, viz. The *Conjugation*, *Mood*, *Tense*, *Number* and *Person*.

Verbs are divided into *Personal* and *Impersonal*.

Verbs Personal are conjugated thro' all Persons.

Verbs Impersonal, are conjugated by the third Person Singular only, as shall be shewn in the *Conjugation* of *Verbs*.

Verbs Personal are divided into *Active*, *Neuter*, *Common*, and *Reciprocal*.

The

The *Verb Active* expresses the Action from the Agent or Party acting, to the Patient or Party receiving the Action : As *aimer un ami*, to love a Friend.

The *Verb Neuter* expresses the Action which remains in the Subject that produces it : As *Dormir* to Sleep.

The *Verb Common* is sometimes *Active*, sometimes *Neuter* : As, *engraisser un Vache*, to fatten a Cow ; *S'engraisser*, to grow fat.

The *Verb Reciprocal* reflects the Action upon the Subject that produces it ; as, *se lever* to rise. *Se couper* to cut ones self. *Se laver*, to wash ones self.

Conjugation, or *conjugating of a Verb*, is the orderly distributing or carrying of it through all the *Moods*, *Tenses*, *Numbers* and *Persons*.

A *Mood* expresses the several different Ways by which an Action is done.

There are four *Moods* in *French*, the *Indicative*, *Imperative*, *Optative*, and *Infinitive*.

The *Indicative* is so called, because it affirms and declares the Action *present*, *past*, and *to come*. As *Je parle*, I speak ; *Je parlois*, I did speak ; *Je parlerai*, I shall speak.

The *Imperative* commands, intreats, and forbids ; as *parle*, speak thou ; *ne mangez pas*, don't eat.

The *Optative* is known by wishing and desiring ; as *que je parle*, that I may speak ; *je parlerois*, I should speak.

The *Infinitive* is a bare Affirmation, without any Circumstance either of *Number* or *Person* ; as, *parler*, to speak.

A *Tense* shews the Time when the Action is done : There are only (properly speaking) three *Tenses* or *Times* ; *present*, *past*, and *to come* ; tho' the Time *past* is subdivided, as shall be shewn in its proper Place.

In every *Tense* there are two *Numbers*, *Singular* and *Plural* : In every *Number* there are three *Persons*. The *Persons* of the *Singular Number* are,

Je I. *Tu* Thou. *Il* He, or *Elle* She.

Those of the *Plural Number* are,

Nous We. *Vous* Ye. *Ils*, or *Elles*, They.

The

The *Indicative Mood* has seven *Tenses*, viz. The *Present*, *Preterimperfect*, *Perfect Definite*, *Perfect Indefinite*, *first and second Preterpluperfects*, and *Future* :

The *Imperative* has only one *Tense*, and (as is said before) is exprest by commanding, intreating, or forbidding.

The *Optative* has seven *Tenses*, (to wit) the *Present*, *first and second Imperfects*, *Perfect*, *first and second Preterpluperfects*, and *Future*.

The *Infinitive* has two *Tenses*, one *simple* ; as, *parler*, to speak ; the other *compounded* ; as, *avoir parlè*, to have spoken.

PARTICIPLES.

A *Participle* is an invariable Part of a *Verb*, which has the same Order as the *Verb*, but of itself has neither *Time*, *Number* nor *Person*.

There are two *Participles*, *Active* and *Passive* ; the *Participle Active* expresses the Action the same Way as the *Verb* ; as, *aimant un ami*, loving a Friend. The *Participle Passive* expresses the Suffering or Reception of the Action ; as, *aimé*, loved.

Of the Conjugation of Verbs.

I begin with the two *Auxiliary Verbs*, *avoir* and *etre* which are so called because the compounded *Tenses* of all *Verbs* are conjugated by them, as shall be shewn in the Conjugation of *Regular Verbs*.

Avoir, to have.

Indicative Mood.

Present Tense.

<i>J'ai,</i>	I have.	<i>Nous avons,</i>	we have.
<i>Tu as,</i>	thou hast.	<i>Vous avez,</i>	ye have.
<i>Il a, or</i>	he has, or	<i>Ils, or</i>	} they have.
<i>Elle a,</i>	she has.	<i>Elles ont,</i>	

Preter-

Preterimperfect.

<i>J'avois,</i>	I had.	<i>Nous avions,</i>	we had.
<i>Tu avais,</i>	thou hadst.	<i>Vous aviez,</i>	ye had
<i>Il avoit, or</i>	he or she	<i>Ils ou elles avoient,</i>	they
<i>Elle avoit,</i>	had.		(had.

Perfect Definite.

<i>J'eus,</i>	I had.	<i>Nous eûmes,</i>	we had.
<i>Tu eus,</i>	thou hadst.	<i>Vous eûtes,</i>	ye had.
<i>Il eut, or</i>	he had, or	<i>Ils, or Elles eurent,</i>	they
<i>Elle eut,</i>	she had.		(had.

Perfect Indefinite.

<i>J'ai eu,</i>	I have had.	<i>Nous avons eu,</i>	we have had.
<i>Tu as eu,</i>	thou hast had.	<i>Vous avez eu,</i>	ye have had.
<i>Il a eu,</i>	he has had.	<i>Ils ont eu,</i>	they have had.

First Preterpluperfect.

<i>J'avois eu,</i>	I had had.	<i>Nous avions eu</i>	we had had.
<i>Tu avois eu</i>	thou hadst had.	<i>Vous aviez eu</i>	ye had had.
<i>Il avoit eu</i>	he had had.	<i>Ils avoient eu</i>	they had had.

Second Preterpluperfect.

<i>J'eus eu</i>	I had had	<i>Nous eûmes eu</i>	we had had.
<i>Tu eus eu</i>	thou hadst had.	<i>Vous eûtes eu</i>	ye had had.
<i>Il eut eu</i>	he had had.	<i>Ils eurent eu</i>	they had had.

Future.

<i>J'aurai,</i>	I shall have.	<i>Nous aurons,</i>	we shall have.
<i>Tu auras,</i>	thou shalt have.	<i>Vous aurez,</i>	ye shall have.
<i>Il aura,</i>	he shall have.	<i>Ils auront,</i>	they shall have.

Imperative Mood.

<i>Ayez,</i>	have thou.	<i>Ayons,</i>	let us have.
<i>Qu'il ait,</i>	let him have	<i>Ayez,</i>	have ye
		<i>Qu'ils ayent,</i>	let them have.

Optative Mood.

Present Tense.

<i>Que j'aye</i> , that I may have.	<i>Nous ayons</i> , we may have.
<i>Tu ayes</i> , thou mayest have.	<i>Vous ayez</i> , ye may have.
<i>Il ait</i> , he may have.	<i>Ils ayent</i> , they may have.

First Imperfect.

<i>J'aurois</i> , I should have.	<i>Nous aurions</i> , we would have.
<i>Tu aurois</i> , thou should'st have.	<i>Vous auriez</i> , ye would have.
<i>Il auroit</i> , he should have.	<i>Ils auroient</i> , they would have.

Second Imperfect.

<i>Que j'eusse</i> , that I might have.	<i>Nous eussions</i> , we might have.
<i>Tu eusses</i> , thou mightest have.	<i>Vous eussiez</i> , ye might have.
<i>Il eût</i> , he might have.	<i>Ils eussent</i> , they might have.

Perfect.

<i>Quoique j'aye</i> , <i>eu</i>	Tho' I may have had.
<i>Tu ayes</i> <i>eu</i>	Thou mayest have had.
<i>Il ait</i> <i>eu</i>	He may have had.
<i>Nous ayons</i> <i>eu</i>	We may have had.
<i>Vous ayez</i> <i>eu</i>	Ye may have had.
<i>Ils ayent</i> <i>eu</i>	They may have had.

First Preterpluperfect.

<i>J'aurois</i> <i>eu</i> ,	I would have had.
<i>Tu aurois</i> <i>eu</i> ,	Thou wouldst have had.
<i>Il auroit</i> <i>eu</i> ,	He would have had.
<i>Nous aurions</i> <i>eu</i> ,	We would have had.
<i>Vous auriez</i> <i>eu</i> ,	Ye would have had.
<i>Ils auroient</i> <i>eu</i> ,	They would have had.

Second Preterpluperfect.

<i>Que j'eusse</i> <i>eu</i> ,	That I might have had.
<i>Tu eusses</i> <i>eu</i> ,	Thou mightest have had.
<i>Il eût</i> <i>eu</i> ,	He might have had.
<i>Nous eussions</i> <i>eu</i> ,	We might have had.
<i>Vous eussiez</i> <i>eu</i> ,	Ye might have had.
<i>Ils eussent</i> <i>eu</i> ,	They might have had.
	F Future.

Future.

Quand j'aurai eu,
 Tu auras eu,
 Il aura eu,
 Nous aurons eu,
 Vous aurez eu,
 Ils auront eu,

When I shall have had.
 Thou shalt have had.
 He shall have had.
 We shall have had.
 Ye shall have had.
 They shall have had.

Infinitive Mood.

Avoir, To have.
 Avoir eu, To have had.

Participles.

Ayant, Having.
 Eu, Had.

There are two Ways of Conjugating a Verb, one *Affirmative*, and the other *Interrogative*.

There are two Ways of affirming or asserting any Thing; one *positive*, as *J'ai votre Livre*, I have your Book. In these *positive* Affirmations the *Pronoun* is always placed before the *Verb*.

The other Way of affirming or asserting any Thing is with a Negation; as, *Je n'ai pas votre Chapeau*, I have not your Hat.

The French use two Negations *ne* and *pas*, *ne* and *point*, or *ne* and *jamais*; and in Conjugating a Verb, place them in manner following. The first Negation is plac'd between the *Nominative* and the *Verb*, and the other after the *Verb* in all single Tenses. Example,

Je n'ai pas,
 Tu n'as pas,
 Il n'a pas,
 Nous n'avons pas,
 Vous n'avez pas,
 Ils n'ont pas,

I have not.
 Thou hast not.
 He hath not.
 We have not.
 Ye have not.
 They have not.

In all compounded *Tenses* the Negations are placed thus; the first Negation is plac'd between the *Pronoun* and the *Auxiliary Verb*, and the other between the *Auxiliary*

iliary Verb and the Participle, which is always last. Example,

<i>Je n'ai pas eu,</i>	I have not had.
<i>Tu n'as pas eu,</i>	Thou hast not had.
<i>Il n'a pas eu,</i>	He hath not had.
<i>Nous n'avons pas eu,</i>	We have not had.
<i>Vous n'avez pas eu,</i>	Ye have not had.
<i>Ils n'ont pas eu,</i>	They have not had.

The other Way of Conjugating a Verb is *Interrogative*, or by asking a Question; as, *ay-je votre Livre?* Have I your Book?

There are also two Ways of asking a Question, one *positive*, as *ay-je votre Chapeau?* Have I your Hat? And here (as in all single Tenses) the *Pronoun* is plac'd after the Verb. Example,

<i>Ay-je?</i>	Have I?	<i>Avons-nous?</i>	Have we?
<i>As-tu?</i>	Hast thou?	<i>Avez-vous?</i>	Have ye?
<i>A-t-il?</i>	Hath he?	<i>Ont-ils?</i>	Have they?

Note, In all Interrogations in the third Person singular, where the Verb ends with a Vowel, there is a *t* put in between the Verb and the Pronoun, to separate the two Vowels, and shun a *Cacophony*; thus they say, *a-t-il?* Hath he? *Chante-t-il?* Does he sing?

In all compounded Tenses the Pronoun is put between the Verb and the Participle. Example,

<i>Ay-je eu?</i>	Have I had?	<i>Avons-nous</i>	Have we
<i>As-tu eu?</i>	Hast thou had?	<i>Avez-vous?</i>	Have ye
<i>A-t-il eu?</i>	Hath he had?	<i>Ont-ils</i>	Have they

The other Way of Interrogation is with a Negation. And in all single Tenses the first Negation comes before the Verb, and the second after the Verb and Pronoun. Example,

<i>N'ay-je pas?</i>	Have I not?
<i>N'as-tu pas?</i>	Hast thou not?
<i>N'a-t-il pas?</i>	Hath he not?
<i>N'avons nous pas?</i>	Have we not?

N'avez-vous pas ?

Have ye not ?

N'ont-ils pas ?

Have they not ?

In all compounded *Tenses* the first Negation is plac'd before the *Auxiliary Verb*, the *Personal Pronoun* immediately after it, and the second Negation between the *Pronoun* and *Participle*, which is always last. Example,

Nay-je pas eu ?

Have I not had ?

N'as-tu pas eu ?

Hast thou not had ?

N'a-t-il pas eu ?

Hath he not had ?

N'avons-nous pas eu ?

Have we not had ?

N'avez-vous pas eu ?

Have ye not had ?

N'ont-ils pas eu ?

Have they not had.

After this Manner are all other *Verbs* whatsoever conjugated.

The second *Auxiliary Verb Etre*, To be.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Je suis,

I am.

Nous sommes,

We are.

Tu es,

Thou art.

Vous etes,

Ye are.

Il est,

He is.

Ils sont,

They are.

Preterimperfect.

J'étois,

I was.

Nous étions,

We were.

Tu étois,

Thou wast.

Vous étiez,

Ye were.

Il étoit,

He was.

Ils étoient,

They were.

Perfect Definite.

Je fus,

I was.

Nous fûmes,

We were.

Tu fus,

Thou wast.

Vous fûtes,

Ye were.

Il fut,

He was.

Ils furent,

They were.

Per-

Perfect Indefinite.

<i>J'ai été,</i>	I have been.	<i>Nous avons,</i>	We have been
<i>Tu as été,</i>	Thou hast been.	<i>Vous avez</i>	Ye have
<i>Il a été,</i>	He hath been.	<i>Ils ont</i>	They have

First Preterpluperfect.

<i>J'avois été,</i>	I had been.
<i>Tu avois été,</i>	Thou hadst been.
<i>Il avoit été,</i>	He had been.
<i>Nous avions été,</i>	We had been.
<i>Vous aviez été,</i>	Ye had been.
<i>Ils avoient été,</i>	They had been.

Second Preterpluperfect.

<i>J'eus été,</i>	I had been.
<i>Tu eus été,</i>	Thou hadst been.
<i>Il eut été,</i>	He had been.
<i>Nous eûmes été</i>	We had been.
<i>Vous eûtes été,</i>	Ye had been.
<i>Ils eurent été,</i>	They had been.

Future.

<i>Je serai,</i>	I shall be.
<i>Tu seras,</i>	Thou shalt be.
<i>Il sera,</i>	He shall be.
<i>Nous serons,</i>	We shall be.
<i>Vous serez,</i>	Ye shall be.
<i>Ils seront,</i>	They shall be.

Imperative.

<i>Sois,</i>	Be thou.
<i>Qu'il soit,</i>	Let him be.
<i>Soyons,</i>	Let us be,
<i>Soyez,</i>	Be ye.
<i>Qu'ils soient,</i>	Let them be.

Opta-

Optative.

Present Tense.

*Que je sois,
Tu sois,
Il soit,
Nous soyons,
Vous soyez,
Ils soient,*

| That I may be.
| Thou mayest be.
| He may be.
| We may be.
| Ye may be.
| They may be.

First Imperfect.

*Je serois,
Tu serois,
Il seroit,
Nous serions,
Vous seriez,
Ils seroient,*

| I would be.
| Thou wouldest be.
| He would be.
| We would be.
| Ye would be.
| They would be.

Second Imperfect.

*Que je fusse,
Tu fusses,
Il fût,
Nous fussions,
Vous fussiez,
Ils fussent,*

| That I might be.
| Thou mightest be.
| He might be.
| We might be.
| Ye might be.
| They might be.

Perfect.

*Quoique j'aye été,
Tu ayes été,
Il ait été,
Nous ayons été,
Vous ayez été,
Ils ayent été,*

| Altho' I may have been.
| Thou mayest have been.
| He may have been.
| We may have been.
| Ye may have been.
| They may have been.

First Preterpluperfect.

*J'aurois été;
Tu aurois été,
Il auroit été,
Nous aurions été,
Vous auriez été,
Ils auroient été,*

| I would have been.
| Thou wouldest have been.
| He would have been.
| We would have been.
| Ye would have been.
| They would have been.

Second Preterpluperfect.

<i>Que j'eusse été,</i>	That I might have been.
<i>Tu eusses été,</i>	Thou mightest have been.
<i>Il eût été,</i>	He might have been.
<i>Nous eussions été,</i>	We might have been.
<i>Vous eussiez été,</i>	Ye might have been.
<i>Ils eussent été,</i>	They might have been.

Future.

<i>Quand j'aurai été,</i>	When I shall have been.
<i>Tu auras été,</i>	Thou shalt have been.
<i>Il aura été,</i>	He shall have been.
<i>Nous aurons été,</i>	We shall have been.
<i>Vous aurez été,</i>	Ye shall have been.
<i>Ils auront été,</i>	They shall have been.

Infinitive Mood.

Participles.

<i>Etre,</i>	To be.	<i>Etant,</i>	Being.
<i>Avoir été,</i>	To have been.	<i>Été,</i>	Been.

Of Regular V E R B S,

The *French* have four *Conjugations*.

All *Verbs* of the first *Conjugation* end in *er* ; as *Parler*, to speak ; *Diner*, to dine.

Of the *conjugating* of *Verbs* of the first *Conjugation* ; and of the *Formation* of *Regular Verbs*.

The *Present* of the *Indicative* is form'd of the *Infinitive*, by changing *er* into *e* *feminine*, thus, *Parler*, to speak ; *je parle*, I speak, I do speak, or I am speaking ; all which three different *Ways* of *Speaking* serve only to express the present *Action*.

Pre-

Present.

<i>Je parle,</i>	I speak.	<i>Nous parlons,</i>	We speak.
<i>Tu parles,</i>	Thou speakest.	<i>Vous parlez,</i>	Ye speak.
<i>Il parle,</i>	He speaks.	<i>Ils parlent,</i>	They speak.

The *Preterimperfect* is form'd of the *first Person plural* of the *Present* by changing *ons* into *ois*, thus; *Nous parlons*, we speak; *je parlois*, I spoke, I did speak, or I was speaking. Where the *Action* is past but no *Time* mentioned.

Preterimperfect.

<i>Je parlois,</i>	I did speak.	<i>Nous parlions,</i>	We did speak.
<i>Tu parlois,</i>	Thou didst speak.	<i>Vous parliez,</i>	Ye did speak.
<i>Il parloit,</i>	He did speak.	<i>Ils parloient,</i>	They did speak.

The *perfect Definite* is form'd of the *Infinitive* by changing *er* into *ai* thus; *Parler*, to speak; *je parlai*, I spoke or I did speak. Where the *Manner* of expressing is the same as in the *Preterimperfect*, but in this *Tense* there is a *Time* mentioned. Example, *Je parlai à votre Père bier*, I spoke to your Father yesterday.

Perfect Definite.

<i>Je parlai,</i>	I did speak.	<i>Nous parlâmes,</i>	We did speak.
<i>Tu parlas,</i>	Thou didst speak.	<i>Vous parlâtes,</i>	Ye did speak.
<i>Il parla,</i>	He did speak.	<i>Ils parlerent,</i>	They did speak.

The *Perfect Indefinite* is compos'd of the *Present* of the *Indicative* of *Avoir* or *Etre*, and the *Participle passive*, thus; *J'ai parlé*, I have spoken.

Perfect Indefinite.

<i>J'ai parlé,</i>	I have spoken.	<i>Nous avons parlé,</i>	We have spoken.
<i>Tu as parlé,</i>	Thou hast spoken.	<i>Vous avez parlé,</i>	Ye have spoken.
<i>Il a parlé,</i>	He hath spoken.	<i>Ils ont parlé,</i>	they have spoken.

The *first Preterpluperfect* is composed of the *Preterimperfect* of the *Indicative* of *Avoir* or *Etre*, and the *Participle passive*, thus; *J'avois parlé*, I had spoken.

First

First Preterpluperfect.

<i>J'avois parlé,</i>	I had ^{spoken}	<i>Nous avions</i>	we had ^{spoken}
<i>Tu avois parlé,</i>	thou hadst ^{spoken}	<i>Vous aviez</i>	ye had ^{spoken}
<i>Il avoit parlé,</i>	he had ^{spoken}	<i>Ils avoient</i>	they had ^{spoken}

The *second Preterpluperfect* is composed of the *Definite* of *Avoir* or *Etre* and the *Participle passive*, thus; *J'eus parlé*, I had spoken. Here observe that tho' both these *Tenses* are exprest the same Way, yet they are not to be us'd promiscuously, but must be used the same Way as the *Preterimperfect* and *perfect Definite*: Example, *J'avois parlé à votre Frere avant que vous entrassiez.* I had spoken to your Brother before you came in. *J'eus parlé à votre mere hier, avant que votre Pere se levât.* I had spoken to your Mother yesterday before your Father rose.

Second Preterpluperfect

<i>J'eus parlé,</i>	I had ^{spoken}	<i>Nous eûmes</i>	We had ^{spoken}
<i>Tu eus parlé,</i>	Thou hadst ^{spoken}	<i>Vous eûtes</i>	Ye had ^{spoken}
<i>Il eut parlé,</i>	He had ^{spoken}	<i>Ils eurent</i>	they had ^{spoken}

The *Future* is form'd of the *Infinitive* by adding *ai*, thus; *Parler*, to speak; *je parlerai*, I shall speak.

Future.

<i>Je parlerai,</i>	I shall ^{speak}	<i>Nous parlerons,</i>	we shall ^{speak}
<i>Tu parleras,</i>	Thou shalt ^{speak}	<i>Vous parlerez,</i>	Ye shall ^{speak}
<i>Il parlera,</i>	He shall ^{speak}	<i>Ils parleront,</i>	They shall ^{speak}

Imperative Mood.

The *Imperative Mood* has no *first Person singular*, because (as is said already) the *Imperative* commands and intreats; and no Man can either command or intreat himself.

The *second Person singular* is formed of the *Present* of the *Indicative* by keeping away *je*, thus; *Je parle*, I speak; *Parle*, speak thou.

The *third Person singular* is formed of the *third Person plural* of the *Present* of the *Indicative* by cutting off *nt*, thus; *Ils parlent*, they speak; *Qu'il parle*, let him speak.

<i>Parle,</i>	Speak thou.	<i>Parlons,</i>	Let us speak.
<i>Qu'il parle,</i>	Let him speak	<i>Parlez,</i>	Speak ye, (speak.
		<i>Qu'ils parlent,</i>	Let them

Optative Mood.

The *Present Tense* of this *Mood* is form'd of the *third Person singular* of the *Imperative*, by changing *il* into *je*, thus; *Qu'il parle*, let him speak. *Que je parle*, that I may speak.

Present.

<i>Que je parle,</i>	That I may speak.
<i>Tu parles,</i>	Thou mayest speak.
<i>Il parle,</i>	He may speak.
<i>Nous parlions,</i>	We may speak.
<i>Vous parliez,</i>	Ye may speak.
<i>Ils parlent,</i>	They may speak.

The *first Imperfect* is form'd of the *Future* of the *Indicative* by changing *ai* into *ois*, thus; *Je parlerai*, I shall speak. *Je parlerois*, I would or should speak.

First Imperfect.

<i>Je parlerois,</i>	I would speak.
<i>Tu parlerois,</i>	Thou wouldest speak.
<i>Il parleroit,</i>	He would speak.
<i>Nous parlerions,</i>	We would speak.
<i>Vous parleriez,</i>	Ye would speak.
<i>Ils parleroient,</i>	They would speak.

The *second Imperfect* is form'd of the *second Person singular* of the *perfect Definite* of the *Indicative*, by adding *se*, thus; *Tu parlas*, thou didst speak. *Je parlasse*, I might speak.

Second Imperfect.

*Que je parlasse,
Tu parlasses,
Il parlât,
Nous parlussions,
Vous parlassiez,
Ils parlaissent,*

| That I might speak.
| Thou mightest speak.
| He might speak.
| We might speak.
| Ye might speak.
| They might speak.

The *Perfect* is composed of the *Present* of the *Optative* of *Avoir*, or *Etre*, and the *Participle passive*, thus; *J'aye parlé*, I may have spoken.

Perfect.

*Quoique j'aye parlé,
Tu ayes parlé,
Il ait parlé,
Nous ayons parlé,
Vous ayez parlé,
Ils ayent parlé,*

| Altho' I may have spoken.
| Thou mayest have spoken.
| He may have spoken.
| We may have spoken.
| Ye may have spoken.
| They may have spoken.

The first *Preterpluperfect* is compos'd of the *first Imperfect* of the *Optative* of *Avoir*, or *Etre*, and the *Participle passive*, thus; *J'aurois parlé*, I would or should have spoken.

First Preterpluperfect.

*J'aurois parlé,
Tu aurois parlé,
Il auroit parlé,
Nous aurions parlé,
Vous auriez parlé,
Ils auroient parlé,*

| I would have spoken.
| thou wouldest have spoken.
| He would have spoken.
| We would have spoken.
| Ye would have spoken.
| They would have spoken.

The second *Preterpluperfect* is compos'd of the *second Imperfect* of the *Optative* of *Avoir* or *Etre*, and the *Participle passive*, thus, *J'eusse parlé*, I might have spoken.

Second Preterpluperfect.

<i>Que j'eusse parlé,</i>	that I might have spoken.
<i>Tu eusses parlé,</i>	thou mightest have spoken.
<i>Il eût parlé,</i>	he might have spoken.
<i>Nous eussions parlé,</i>	we might have spoken.
<i>Vous eussiez parlé,</i>	ye might have spoken.
<i>Ils eussent parlé,</i>	they might have spoken.

The *Future* is composed of the *Future* of the *Indicative* of *Avoir* for *Etre*, and the *Participle passive*, thus; *J'aurai parlé*, I shall have spoken.

Future.

<i>Quand j'aurai parlé,</i>	when I shall have spoken.
<i>Tu auras parlé,</i>	thou shalt have spoken.
<i>Il aura parlé,</i>	he shall have spoken.
<i>Nous aurons parlé,</i>	we shall have spoken.
<i>Vous aurez parlé,</i>	ye shall have spoken.
<i>Ils auront parlé,</i>	they shall have spoken.

Infinitive Mood.

The *Present* of the *Infinitive* is the Root from which all other *Tenses* are deriv'd and form'd; as *Parler*, to speak.

The *Perfect* of the *Infinitive* is compos'd of the *Present* of the *Infinitive* of *Avoir* or *Etre*, and the *Participle passive*, thus; *Avoir parlé*, to have spoken.

Participles

The *Participle present* is form'd of the *first Person plural* of the *Present* of the *Indicative*, by changing *ons* into *ant*, thus; *Nous parlons*, we speak; *Parlant*, speaking.

The *Participle passive* is form'd of the *Infinitive* by changing *er* into *é masculine*, thus; *Parler*, to speak; *Parlé*, spoken.

A List of some V E R B S of the first
Conjugation.

<i>Aimer,</i>	To love.	<i>Chanter,</i>	To sing.
<i>Acheter,</i>	To buy.	<i>Couper,</i>	To cut.
<i>Arrêter,</i>	To stop.	<i>Corriger,</i>	To correct.
<i>Apporter,</i>	To bring.	<i>Chercher,</i>	To seek.
<i>Accuser,</i>	To accuse.	<i>Cacher,</i>	To hide.
<i>Appeller,</i>	To call.	<i>Diner,</i>	To dine.
<i>Achever,</i>	To end.	<i>Donner,</i>	To give.
<i>Allumer,</i>	To kindle.	<i>Dérober,</i>	To steal.
<i>Baiser,</i>	To kiss.	<i>Dancer,</i>	To dance.
<i>Baigner,</i>	To bath.	<i>Souper,</i>	To sup.
<i>Boutonner,</i>	To button.	<i>Sauter,</i>	To jump.
<i>Blamer,</i>	To blame.	<i>Gagner,</i>	To win.
<i>Commander,</i>	To command.	<i>Dechirer,</i>	To tear.
<i>Condamner,</i>	To condemn.	<i>Excuser,</i>	To excuse.
<i>Fermer,</i>	To shut.	<i>Entrer,</i>	To come in.
<i>Porter,</i>	To carry.	<i>Toucher,</i>	To touch.
<i>Envoyer,</i>	To send.	<i>Verser,</i>	To pour.
<i>Accorder,</i>	To grant.	<i>Louer,</i>	To hire.
<i>Montrer,</i>	To shew.	<i>Piler,</i>	To plunder.
<i>Prêter,</i>	To lend.	<i>Dejeuner,</i>	To breakfast.
<i>Emprunter,</i>	To borrow.	<i>Jouer,</i>	To play.
<i>Laver,</i>	To wash.	<i>Tromper,</i>	To cheat.
<i>Nettoyer,</i>	To clean.	<i>Tarder,</i>	To tarry.
<i>Garder,</i>	To keep.	<i>Manier,</i>	To handle.
<i>Tirer,</i>	To draw.	<i>Trouver,</i>	To find.
<i>Travailler,</i>	To work.	<i>Embrasser,</i>	To embrace.
<i>Gouter,</i>	To Taste.	<i>Embarasser,</i>	To trouble.
<i>Regarder,</i>	To look.	<i>Consoler,</i>	To comfort.
<i>Reciter,</i>	To rehearse.	<i>Chasser,</i>	To chase.
<i>Chatouiller,</i>	To tickle.	<i>Avaler,</i>	To swallow.
<i>Gronder,</i>	To chide.	<i>Casser,</i>	To break.
<i>Observer,</i>	To observe.		
<i>Pardonner,</i>	To pardon.		

This

This Table shews that the *Formation* of all *Verbs* is the same except in these four *Tenses*,

Indicat. 2d. P. Pl. j'eus chanté.
1st. P. Pl. j'avois chanté.
Perf. j'ai chanté.

Chanté Fut. j'auray chanté.
2d. P. Pl. j'eusse chanté.
1st. P. Pl. j'auvois chanté.
Perf. j'aye chanté.

Je Chanterai Optat. 1st. Imp. je chantercis.

Je Chantai

Opt. 2d. Imp je chantasse.

Je Chante

Ind. Pr. Imp. je chantois. *Part. pres.* Chantant.
Imperat. Chante.

Chanter.

Of Reciprocal V E R B S.

A *reciprocal Verb* is nothing but an *active Verb*, which reflects the *Action* upon the *Subject* that produces it. As *s'aimer*, to love ones self. *Se peigner*, to comb ones self. This Reflection of the *Action* is mark'd with these *personal Pronouns* *me*, *te*, *se*, in the *singular Number*, and *nous*, *vous*, *se*, in the *plural*. But all the compounded *Tenses* are form'd with *Etre*. The *Infinitive* of all *reciprocal Verbs* hath *se* before it; as, *se lever*, to rise; *se coucher*, to lie down.

Indicative Mood.

Present Tense.

<i>Je me levè,</i>	I rise.	<i>N. n. levons,</i>	We rise.
<i>Tu te leves,</i>	Thou risest.	<i>V. v. levez,</i>	Ye rise.
<i>Il se leve,</i>	He riseth.	<i>Ils se levent,</i>	They rise.

Preterimperfect.

<i>Je me levois,</i>	I did rise.
<i>Tu te levois,</i>	Thou didst rise.
<i>Il se levoit,</i>	He did rise.
<i>N. n. levions,</i>	We did rise.
<i>V. v. leviez,</i>	Ye did rise.
<i>Ils se levoient,</i>	They did rise.

Perfect Definite.

<i>Je me levay,</i>	I did rise.
<i>Tu te levas,</i>	Thou didst rise.
<i>Il se leva,</i>	He did rise.
<i>N. n. levâmes,</i>	We did rise.
<i>V. v. levâtes,</i>	Ye did rise.
<i>Ils se leverent.</i>	They did rise.

Perfect Indefinite.

<i>Je me suis levé,</i>	I am risen.
<i>Tu t'es levé,</i>	Thou art risen.
<i>Il s'est levé,</i>	He is risen.
<i>N. n. sommes levez,</i>	We are risen.
<i>V. v. etes levez,</i>	Ye are risen.
<i>Ils se sont levez,</i>	They are risen.

First

First Preterpluperfect.

<i>Je m'étois levé,</i>	I was risen.
<i>Tu t'étois levé,</i>	Thou wast risen.
<i>Il s'étoit levé,</i>	He was risen.
<i>N. n. étions levez,</i>	We were risen.
<i>V. v. étiez, levez,</i>	Ye were risen.
<i>Ils s'étoient levez,</i>	They were risen.

Second Preterpluperfect.

<i>Je me fus levé,</i>	I was risen.
<i>Tu te fus levé,</i>	Thou wast risen.
<i>Il se fut levé,</i>	He was risen.
<i>N. n. fûmes levez.</i>	We were risen.
<i>V. v. fûtes levez,</i>	Ye were risen.
<i>Ils se furent levez,</i>	They were risen.

Future.

<i>Je me leverai,</i>	I shall rise.
<i>Tu te leveras,</i>	Thou shalt rise.
<i>Il se levera,</i>	He shall rise.
<i>N. n. leverons,</i>	We shall rise.
<i>V. v. leverez,</i>	Ye shall rise.
<i>Ils se leveront,</i>	They shall rise.

Imperative Mood.

<i>Leve toi,</i>	Rise thou.	<i>Levons nous,</i>	Let us rise.
<i>Qu'il se leve,</i>	Let him rise.	<i>Levez vous,</i>	Rise ye.
		<i>Qu'ils se levent,</i>	let 'em rise.

Optative Mood.

Present Tense.

<i>Que je me leve,</i>	That I may rise.
<i>Tu te leves,</i>	Thou mayest rise.
<i>Il se leve,</i>	He may rise.
<i>N. n. levions,</i>	We may rise.
<i>V. v. leviez,</i>	Ye may rise.
<i>Ils se levent,</i>	They may rise.

First Imperfect.

<i>Je me leverois,</i>	I would rise.
<i>Tu te leverois,</i>	Thou wouldest rise.
<i>Il se leveroit,</i>	He would rise.
<i>N. n. leverions,</i>	We would rise.
<i>V. v. leveriez,</i>	Ye would rise.
<i>Ils se leveroient.</i>	They would rise.

Second Imperfect.

<i>Que je me levasse,</i>	That I might rise.
<i>Tu te levasses,</i>	Thou mightest rise.
<i>Il se levât,</i>	He might rise.
<i>N. n. levassions,</i>	We might rise.
<i>V. v. levassiez,</i>	Ye might rise.
<i>Ils se levassent.</i>	They might rise.

Perfect.

<i>Que je me sois levé,</i>	That I may be risen.
<i>Tu te sois levé,</i>	Thou mayest be risen.
<i>Il se soit levé,</i>	He may be risen.
<i>N. n. soyons levez,</i>	We may be risen.
<i>V. v. soyez levez,</i>	Ye may be risen.
<i>Ils se soyent levez,</i>	They may be risen.

First Preterpluperfect.

<i>Je me serois levé,</i>	I would be risen.
<i>Tu te serois levé,</i>	Thou wouldest be risen.
<i>Il se seroit levé,</i>	He would be risen.
<i>N. n. serions levez,</i>	We would be risen.
<i>V. v. seriez levez,</i>	Ye would be risen.
<i>Ils se seroient levez,</i>	They would be risen.

Second Preterpluperfect.

<i>Que je me fusse levé,</i>	That I might be risen.
<i>Tu te fusses levé,</i>	Thou mightest be risen.
<i>Il se fut levé,</i>	He might be risen.
<i>N. n. fussions levez,</i>	We might be risen.
<i>V. v. fussiez levez,</i>	Ye might be risen.
<i>Ils se fussent levez,</i>	They might be risen.

Future.

<i>Quand je me serai levé,</i>	When I shall be risen.
<i>Tu te seras levé.</i>	Thou shalt be risen.
<i>Il se sera levé,</i>	He shall be risen.
<i>N. n. serons levés,</i>	We shall be risen.
<i>V. v. serez levés,</i>	Ye shall be risen.
<i>Ils se seront levés,</i>	They shall be risen.

Infinitive Mood.

<i>Se lever,</i>	To rise.
<i>S'être levé,</i>	To be risen.

Participles.

<i>Se levant,</i>	Rising.
<i>Levé,</i>	Risen.

A LIST of some *reciprocal* VERBS.

<i>Se coucher,</i>	To lie down.
<i>S'approcher,</i>	To draw near.
<i>Se moquer,</i>	To jeer.
<i>Se laver,</i>	To wash one's self.
<i>S'éveiller,</i>	To awake.
<i>Se chauffer,</i>	To put on one's Shoes.
<i>S'appuyer,</i>	To lean.
<i>Se farder,</i>	To paint.
<i>Se peigner,</i>	To comb one's self.
<i>Se louer,</i>	To praise one's self.

How to use and place the *personal Pronouns*,

The *French* by a short Way of speaking, and to avoid the *Article à*, use these Accusatives *me, te, se, nous, vous*, and the oblique Cases *lui*, and *leur*, when they express any Thing in the *Dative Case*, and place these Pronouns always between the *Nominative*, and the *Verb*. Examples, *Je vous donne mon Chapeau*, I do give you my Hat; and not, *Je donne mon Chapeau à vous*. *Il me parle*, he does speak to me. And not, *Il parle à Moi*.

But in all Interrogations the *Nominative* of the *Verb* is put after the *Verb*, and the personal pronoun keeps
its

its own Place before the Verb. Examples, *me parle-t-il?* Does he speak to me? And not, *parle-t-il à moi?* *Vous donnerai-je un Livre?* Shall I give you a Book? And not, *Donnerai-je un Livre à vous.*

And when they use these personal Pronouns with Negations; in all Affirmations, the first Negation is plac'd between the *Nominative*, and the *personal Pronoun*, and the other after the *personal Pronoun*, and the *Verb*. Example, *Je ne vous donnerai pas une Bouteille de Vin*, I shall not give you a Bottle of Wine.

In all Interrogations, the first Negation is plac'd before the *personal Pronoun*, and the other after the *personal Pronoun*, *Verb*, and *Nominative*. Example, *ne me prêterait-il pas son Cheval?* Will he not lend me his Horse.

These personal Pronouns *me*, *te*, *se*, *nous*, and *vous*, are also used to express the *Accusative*; but for *lui*, they put *le*, and *la*; and for *leur*, *les*; Examples, *Je le chercherai*, I shall seek him; *Vous la baiserez*, you shall kiss her. *Je les aime*, I love them. *Il me blame*, he blames me.

In all Interrogations the *Nominative* is put after the *personal Pronoun* and the *Verb*, the same Way as in the *Dative Case*. Examples, *Les appelez vous?* Do you call them. *La blame-t-il?* Does he blame her.

The Negations are plac'd here, the same Way as above. Examples, *Il ne les aime pas*, he does not love them. *Ne la cachez vous pas?* Do you not hide her.

When a *Verb* is in the *Imperative Mood*, and one speaks by Way of intreating, or commanding, the *personal Pronouns* are always plac'd after the *Verb*, and ~~when they express any Thing in the Dative Case~~, instead of *me*, *te*, they use *moi*, *toi*; Examples, *Leve toi*, rise thou. *Couche toi*, lay thee down. *Pretez moi votre Cheval*, lend me your Horse.

But when there are two or more *Imperatives* join'd by the Conjunction *et*, the *personal Pronouns* are always put before the last. Example, *Prenez ce Livre, et le lisez*. Take this Book, and read it. And not, *et lisez le*.

When one forbids, or when the Verb is in the third Person, the Pronoun is always placed before the Verb. Examples, *Ne me parlez pas*, don't speak to me. *Qu'il se leve*, let him rise. *Qu'elles se couchent*, let them lie down.

When two personal Pronouns, one in the *Dative*, and the other in the *Accusative*, meet together before a Verb, the Datives *lui* and *leur* are always plac'd after the *Accusatives*. Examples, *Quand preterez vous votre Manteau a mon Hôte?* When will you lend my Landlord your Cloak? *Je le lui preterai demain*, I'll lend it him To-morrow; and not *Je lui le preterai*. *Envoyates vous votre Carosse a mes Soeurs hier?* Did you send your Coach to my Sister's Yesterday? *Je le leur envoyai*, I did send it to them; and not, *Je leur l'envoyai*.

But all other *Datives* are put before the *Accusatives*. Examples; *Me preterez vous votre Cheval demain?* Will you lend me your Horse to Morrow? *Je vous le preterai*, I will lend you him; and not *Je le vous preterai*. *Vous enverrai-je mon Garçon demain?* Shall I send you my Boy to Morrow? *Vous me l'enverrez*, you shall send him to me; and not, *vous le m'enverrez*.

When these two personal Pronouns are used in the *Imperative Mood*, and one speaks by way of commanding or intreating, they are both put after the Verb, but the *Accusatives* are always put before the *Datives*. Examples, *Vous enverrai je mon Garçon demain?* Shall I send you my Boy To-morrow? *Envoyez le moi*, send him to me, and not, *Me l'envoyez*. *Donnerai je vos Gants a votre Frere?* Shall I give your Brother your Gloves? *Donnez les lui*, give him them; and not, *donnez lui les*.

But when one forbids, they keep the Order before-mentioned before the Verb. Examples, *Ne vous enverrai je pas vos Souliers demain?* Shall I not send you your Shoes To-morrow? *Ne me les envoyez pas*, don't send me them. *Ne preterai je pas votre Cheval a votre Hôte?* Shall I not lend your Landlord your Horse? *Ne le lui pretez pas*, don't lend him to him.

In all Interrogations in the third Person Singular and Plural, when a Substantive stands for the Nominative

minative of a Verb, the Pronoun *il* or *elle* (according to the Gender) is put after the Verb. Examples, *Votre Pere est-il dans sa Chambre?* Is your Father in the Chamber? *Votre Mere a-t-elle diné?* Has your Mother dined? *Vos Freres se sont-ils levez?* Are your Brothers risen? *Vos Soeurs se sont-elles couchées?* Are your Sisters laid down?

How to use and place the Relative Articles *ou*, *en* and *y*. *Ou* relates to Things and Places; as, *La Maison où je vais*, the House to which I am going. *L'Etat où je suis réduit*, the Condition I am reduced to.

En is rendered several Ways in English.

First, To express of him, of her, of it, and of them. Examples, *Avez vous parlé de mon Frere?* *Avez vous parlé de ma Soeur?* *Avez vous parlé de mon Livre?* *Avez vous parlé de mes Chevaux?* *J'en ai parlé*, I have spoken of him, of her, of it, of them.

Secondly, For it. Example, *Mon Pere ne se porte pas bien*, my Father is not well. *J'en suis fâché*, I'm sorry for it.

Thirdly, At it, to it, and with it. Examples, *Votre Maitresse est mariée*, your Mistress is married. *J'en suis surpris*, I am surpris'd at it. *Je ne me porte pas bien*, I am not well. *Qu'en dites vous?* What say you to it? *Pretez moi votre Chapeau*, lend me your Hat. *Qu'en feriez vous?* What would you do with it?

Fourthly, Hence, from hence, thence, from thence, and away. Examples, *Quand partirez vous de Londres?* When will you depart from London? *J'en partirai demain*, I'll depart from hence To-morrow. *Votre Frere est il venu de France?* Is your Brother come from France? *Il en est venu*, he is come from thence. *Je m'en vais*, I'm going away.

Again, *en* is used without being express'd in English. Example, *Voulez vous boire un Verre de Vin?* Will you drink a Glass of Wine? *J'en suis content*, I am content.

Fifthly, It signifies some, or any. Examples, *Avez vous du bon Vin chez vous?* Have you any good Wine at

at your House ? *J'en ai*, I have some. *Votre Hôte en a-t-il ?* Has your Landlord any ? *il en a*, he has some. *en* with a Negation signifies none. Example, *N'avez vous point de Cerises ?* Have you no Cherries ? *Je n'en ai point*, I have none.

This Relative Article is join'd also with the personal Pronouns. Example, *Voulez vous me donner un peu de Vin ?* Will you give me a little Wine ? *Je vous en donnerai*, I'll give you some ; and not, *J'en vous donnerai*. The personal Pronoun always comes before the Relative Article. And when a Negation is used, the first Negation is placed between the Nominative and the personal Pronoun, and the second after the personal Pronoun, Relative Article and Verb. Example, *Je ne vous en donnerai point*, I'll give you none.

In all Interrogations the first Negation comes before the personal Pronoun, the second after the personal Pronoun, Relative Article and Nominative. Example, *Ne m'en donnerez vous point ?* Will you give me none ?

y relates to Things and Places, and is used in manner following :

First, To express in it. Example, *Que feriez vous de mon Chapeau ?* What would you do with my Hat ? *J'y mettrois du Fruit*, I would put some Fruit in it.

Secondly, About it. Example, *Vous souvenez vous de mon Affaire ?* Do you remember my Business ? *J'y emploie bien de Temps*, I spend a good deal of Time about it.

Thirdly, Of it. Example, *Quand penserez vous de mon Livre ?* When will you think of my Book ? *J'y penserai a Loisir*, I'll think of it at Leisure.

Fourthly, Here, and hither ; there and thither. Examples, *votre Pere est-il au Logis ?* Is your Father at Home ? *Il y est*, he is here. *Quand irons nous a la Ville ?* When shall we go to the City ? *Nous y irons demain*, we shall go thither To-morrow.

This relative Article is join'd also with the personal Pronouns the same way as *en*, and is always put after them. Examples, *Enverrai-je mon Garçon a votre Chambre ?*

bre ? Shall I send my Boy to your Chamber ? *Vous l'y enverrez*, you shall send him hither. *N'enverrez vous pas votre Frere a la ville de main ?* Will you not send your Brother to the City To-morrow ? *Je ne l'y enverrai pas demain*, I will not send him thither To-morrow.

The second Conjugation ending in ir.

In this and the two following *Conjugations* there are only four *Tenses* set down, which differ in their manner of *Formation*, viz. the *Present Tense*, *Perfect Definite*, *Future* of the *Indicative*, and *Participle Passive*, the rest of the *Tenses* being fully shewn in the preceding *Formation*, and plainly demonstrated in the foregoing Table.

The *Present* of the *Indicative* is form'd of the *Infinitive* by changing *r* into *s* thus, *punir*, to punish. *Je punis*, I punish.

Present Tense.

Je Punis,
Tu punis,
Il punit,
Nous punissons,
Vous punissez,
Ils punissent,

I do punish.
Thou dost punish.
He doth punish.
We do punish.
Ye do punish.
They do punish.

The *Perfect Definite* is form'd of the *Infinitive* by changing *r* into *s* thus, *Punir*, to punish. *Je punis*, I did punish.

Perfect Definite.

Je punis, I did
Tu punis, Thou didst
Il punie, He did

Nous punîmes, We did
Vous punîtes, Ye did
Ils punirent, They did

The *Future* is form'd of the *Infinitive* by adding *ai* thus, *Punir*, to punish. *Je punirai*, I shall punish.

Future.

Future.

<i>Je punirai,</i> I shall	punish.	<i>Nous punirons,</i> We shall	punish.
<i>Tu puniras,</i> Thou shalt		<i>Vous punirez,</i> Ye shall	
<i>Il punira,</i> He shall		<i>Ils puniront,</i> They shall	

The *Participle Passive* is form'd of the *Infinitive*, by cutting off *r* thus. *Punir*, to punish. *Puni*, punished.

A List of some V E R B S of the Second Conjugation.

<i>Benir,</i>	To blifs.	<i>Saisir,</i>	To feize.
<i>Batir,</i>	To build.	<i>Abolir,</i>	To abolish.
<i>Guerir,</i>	To cure.	<i>Enrichir,</i>	To enrich.
<i>Fournir,</i>	To furnish.	<i>Aigrir,</i>	To anger.
<i>Punir,</i>	To punish.	<i>Avertir,</i>	To admonish.
<i>Garnir,</i>	To garnish.	<i>Emplir,</i>	} To fill.
<i>Blanchir,</i>	To wash.	<i>Remplir,</i>	
<i>Divertir,</i>	To divert.	<i>Finir,</i>	To finish.
<i>Polir,</i>	To polish.	<i>Gemir,</i>	To groan.
<i>Nourrir,</i>	To nourish.	<i>Obeir,</i>	To obey.
<i>Convertir,</i>	To convert.	<i>Rugir,</i>	To roar.
<i>Bannir,</i>	To banish.	<i>Mugir,</i>	To bellow.

The Third Conjugation ending in *oir*.

The *Present* of the *Indicative* is form'd of the *Infinitive*, by changing *evoir* into *ois*, thus: *Recevoir*, *je reçois*.

Present Tense.

<i>Je reçois,</i> I receive,		<i>Nous recevons,</i> We receive.
<i>Tu reçois,</i> Thou receivest.		<i>Vous recevez,</i> Ye receive.
<i>Il reçoit,</i> He receiveth.		<i>Ils reçoivent,</i> They receive.

The *Perfect Definite* is form'd of the *Infinitive*, by changing *evoir* into *us* thus, *Recevoir*, *je reçus*, I did receive.

Perfect

Perfect Definite.

<i>Je reçus,</i> I did	receive	<i>Nous reçûmes,</i> We did	receive
<i>Tu reçus,</i> Thou didst		<i>Vous reçûtes,</i> Ye did	
<i>Il reçut,</i> He did		<i>Ils reçurent,</i> They did	

The *Future* is form'd of the *Infinitive* by changing *voir* into *vrai* thus, *Recevoir, je recevrai.*

Future.

<i>Je recevrai,</i> I shall	receive	<i>Nous recevrons,</i> we shall	receive
<i>Tu recevras,</i> Thou shalt		<i>Vous recevrez,</i> Ye shall	
<i>Il recevra,</i> He shall		<i>Ils recevront,</i> They shall	

The *Participle passive* is form'd of the *Infinitive*, by changing *voir* into *u* thus. *Recevoir, Reçeu, received.*

List of some VERBS of the third Conjugation.

<i>Recevoir,</i> to receive.		<i>Decevoir,</i> to deceive.
<i>Concevoir,</i> to conceive.		<i>Appercevoir,</i> to perceive.
<i>Devoir,</i> to owe.		

The fourth Conjugation.

The *Verbs* of the *fourth Conjugation* end in *atndre, eindre, oindre, endre, and ondre.* Examples, *Craindre,* to fear. *Feindre,* to dissemble. *Joindre,* to join. *Vendre,* to sell. *Repondre,* to answer.

The *Present* of the *Indicative* is form'd of the *Infinitive* by changing *dre* into *s* thus. *Craindre, je crains.*

Present Tense.

<i>Je crains,</i> I fear.		<i>Nous craignons,</i> We fear.
<i>Tu crains,</i> Thou fearest.		<i>Vous craignez,</i> Ye fear.
<i>Il craint,</i> He feareth.		<i>Ils craignent,</i> They fear.

The *Present* of those ending in *endre, and ondre.* is form'd of the *Infinitive* by changing *re* into *s* thus: *Vendre, I vends, I do sell.*

<i>Je Vends</i> , I do sell.	<i>Nous vendons</i> , We do sell.
<i>Tu vends</i> , Thou dost sell.	<i>Vous vendez</i> , Ye do sell.
<i>Il vend</i> , He does sell.	<i>Ils vendent</i> , They do sell.

The *Perfect Definite* of *Verbs* ending in *aindre*, *eindre*, and *oindre*, is form'd of the *Infinitive* by changing *dre* into *is*, and taking in *g* before the *n* thus. *Joindre*, to join, *Je Joignis*.

Perfect Definite.

<i>Je joignis</i> , I did join.	<i>Nous joignîmes</i> , we did join.
<i>Tu joignis</i> , Thou didst join.	<i>Vous joignîtes</i> , Ye did join.
<i>Il joignit</i> , He did join.	<i>Ils joignirent</i> , they did join.

The *Perfect Definite* of *Verbs* ending in *endre* and *ondre*, is form'd of the *Infinitive*, by changing *re* into *is* thus. *Repondre*, to answer. *Je repondis*, I did answer.

Perfect Definite.

<i>Je repondis</i> , I did	answer.	<i>Nous repondîmes</i> , We did	answer.
<i>Tu repondis</i> , thou did'st		<i>Vous repondîtes</i> , Ye did	
<i>Il repondit</i> , He did		<i>Ils repondirent</i> . they did	

The *Future* is form'd of the *Infinitive* by changing *re* into *rai* thus. *Feindre*, *Je feindrai*.

Future.

<i>Je feindrai</i> , I shall dis-	semble.	<i>N. feindrons</i> , we shall dis-	semble.
<i>tu feindras</i> , thou shalt dis-		<i>V. feindrez</i> , ye shall dis-	
<i>Il feindra</i> , He shall dis-		<i>ils feindront</i> , they shall dis-	

The *Participle passive* of *Verbs* ending in *aindre*, *eindre*, and *oindre*, is form'd of the *Infinitive*, by changing *dre* into *t*, thus. *Craindre*, *Craint*. *Feindre*, *feint*, *Joindre*, *joint*.

The *Participle passive* of *Verbs* ending in *endre*, and *ondre*, is form'd of the *Infinitive*, by changing *re* into *u*, thus. *Rendre*, to render. *Rendu*.

A List of some VERBS of the fourth Conjugation.

<i>Craindre</i> , to fear.	<i>Vendre</i> , to sell.
<i>Feindre</i> , to dissemble.	<i>Rendre</i> , to render.
<i>Joindre</i> , to join.	<i>Repondre</i> , to answer.
<i>Contraindre</i> , to force.	<i>Entendre</i> , to hear.
	<i>Attendre</i> , to wait.

Of Irregular *VERBS*.

In the following Table of *Irregular Verbs*, all the *Tenses* which have a regular Formation are omitted; that having to a Demonstration been plainly shewn, in the conjugating and forming the *Verbs* of the first Conjugation, and the Table of Formation following it.

In the second, third, and fourth Conjugations, it has been also fully demonstrated, that after understanding perfectly the aforesaid Formation, one needs only learn the *Present*, *Perfect Definite*, *Future* of the *Indicative*, and the *Participle passive*, all the other *Tenses* being ever form'd of them.

The same Formation will also hold in the *irregular Verbs*, excepting a very few, whose Irregularities are particularly set down. And, as in the *regular Verbs*, the *Persons* of the singular Number have the same Termination, and the *Persons* of the plural keep a like Termination too, it shall be shewn that there is the same Certainty of Formation and Termination in the *irregular Verbs*, excepting a few. And to make them perfectly easy to all Learners, all the *Tenses* of every Conjugation which have not *regular* Terminations, and Formation, are distinctly set down, in the following Manner.

The first Conjugation, *Aller*, to go. *S'en aller*, to go away.

Their Presents.

<i>Je vais</i> , I do go.	<i>Nous allons</i> , We do go.
<i>Tu vas</i> , Thou doest go.	<i>Vous allez</i> , Ye do go.
<i>Il va</i> , He does go.	<i>Ils vont</i> , They do go.
<i>Je m'en vais</i> , I do go away.	<i>N. n. en allons</i> , we do go away.
<i>Tu t'en vas</i> , Thou dost go away.	<i>V. v. en allez</i> , Ye do go away.
<i>Il s'en va</i> , He does go away.	<i>Ils s'en vont</i> , they do go away.

Impe-

Imperative.

<i>Va</i> , Go thou.	<i>Allons</i> , Let us go.
<i>Qu'il aille</i> , Let him go.	<i>Allez</i> , Go ye.
	<i>Qu'ils aillent</i> , Let them go.
<i>Va t'en</i> , Go thy ways.	<i>Allons n. en</i> , Let us go away.
<i>Qu'il s'en aille</i> , Let him	<i>Allez vous en</i> , Go ye
(goaway.	<i>Qu'ils s'en aillent</i> , let 'em go

The second Conjugation.

<i>Tenir</i> , To hold.	<i>Mourir</i> , To die.
<i>Venir</i> , To come.	<i>Acquerir</i> , To acquire.

Their Presents.

<i>Je tiens</i> , I do hold.	<i>Nous tenons</i> , We do hold.
<i>Tu tiens</i> , Thou dost hold.	<i>Vous tenez</i> , Ye do hold.
<i>Il tient</i> , He does hold.	<i>Ils tiennent</i> , They do hold.
<i>Je viens</i> , I do come.	<i>Nous venons</i> , We do come.
<i>Tu viens</i> , Thou dost come.	<i>Vous venez</i> , Ye do come.
<i>Il vient</i> , He does come.	<i>Ils viennent</i> , they do come.
<i>Je meurs</i> , I die.	<i>Nous mourons</i> , We die.
<i>Tu meurs</i> , Thou diest.	<i>Vous mourez</i> , Ye die.
<i>Il meurt</i> , He dies.	<i>Ils meurent</i> , They die.
<i>J'acquiers</i> , I do	<i>Nous acquérons</i> , We do
<i>Tu acquiers</i> , Thou dost	<i>Vous acquerez</i> , Ye do
<i>Il acquiert</i> , He does	<i>Ils acquierent</i> , They do

Their Imperatives.

<i>Acquiers</i> , Acquire thou.	<i>Acquérons</i> , Let us
<i>Qu'il acquiert</i> , Let him	<i>Acquerez</i> , Acquire ye.
(acquire.	<i>Qu'ils acquierent</i> , let 'em
<i>Tiens</i> , Hold thou.	<i>Tenons</i> , Let us hold.
<i>Qu'il tienne</i> , Let him hold.	<i>Tenez</i> , Hold ye.
	<i>Qu'ils tiennent</i> , let 'em hold.

<i>Viens</i> , Come thou.	<i>Venons</i> , Let us come.
<i>Qu'il vient</i> , Let him come.	<i>Venez</i> , Come ye.
	<i>Qu'ils viennent</i> , let 'em come
<i>Meurs</i> , Die thou.	<i>Mourons</i> , Let us die.
<i>Qu'il meurt</i> , Let him die.	<i>Mourez</i> , Die ye.
	<i>Qu'ils meurent</i> , let 'em die.

The third Conjugation.

<i>Vouloir</i> , To be willing.	<i>Savoir</i> , To know.
<i>Mouvoir</i> , to move.	

Their Presents,

<i>Je veux</i> , I am willing.	<i>Nous voulons</i> , we are willing.
<i>Tu veux</i> , thou art willing.	<i>Vous voulez</i> , Ye are willing.
<i>Il veut</i> , He is willing.	<i>Ils veulent</i> , they are willing.
<i>Je meus</i> , I do move.	<i>Nous mouvons</i> , we do move.
<i>Tu meus</i> , Thou dost move.	<i>Vous mouvez</i> , Ye do move.
<i>Il meut</i> , He does move.	<i>Ils meuvent</i> , they do move.

Their Imperatives.

<i>Meus</i> , Move thou.	<i>Mouvons</i> , Let us move.
<i>Qu'il meuve</i> , let him move.	<i>Mouvez</i> , Move ye.
	<i>Qu'ils meuvent</i> , let 'em move.
<i>Sai</i> , Know thou.	<i>Sachons</i> , Let us know.
<i>Qu'il sache</i> , Let him know.	<i>Sachez</i> , Know ye.
	<i>Qu'ils sachent</i> , let 'em know.

Vouloir, and *Pouvoir* having no Imperative Mood, of Consequence have no Formation of their Presents of the Optative; and therefore they are set down.

<i>Que je veuille</i> , that I may	<i>Nous voulions</i> , we may be	willing
<i>Tu veuilles</i> , thou mayest	<i>Vous vouliez</i> , Ye may be	
<i>Il veuille</i> , He may	<i>Ils veuillent</i> , they may be	

Que

<i>Que je puisse,</i> that I may	<i>Nous puissions,</i> We may	be able.
<i>Tu puisses,</i> Thou mayest	<i>Vous puissiez,</i> Ye may	
<i>Il puisse,</i> He may	<i>Ils puissent,</i> They may	

The fourth Conjugation.

<i>Faire,</i> To do.	<i>Boire,</i> To drink.
<i>Dire,</i> To say.	<i>Moudre,</i> To grind.

Their Presents.

<i>J' fais,</i> I do.	<i>Nous faisons,</i> We do.
<i>Tu fais,</i> Thou doest.	<i>Vous faites,</i> Ye do.
<i>Il fait,</i> He doeth.	<i>Ils font,</i> They do.
<i>Je dis,</i> I do say.	<i>Nous disons,</i> We do say.
<i>Tu dis,</i> Thou doest say.	<i>Vous dites,</i> Ye do say.
<i>Il dit,</i> He does say.	<i>Ils disent,</i> They do say.
<i>Je bois,</i> I do drink.	<i>Nous buvons,</i> we do drink.
<i>Tu bois,</i> Thou doest drink.	<i>Vous buvez,</i> Ye do drink.
<i>Il boit,</i> He does drink.	<i>Ils boivent,</i> they do drink.
<i>Je mous,</i> I do grind.	<i>Nous moulons,</i> we do grind.
<i>Tu mous,</i> thou doest grind.	<i>Vous moulez,</i> Ye do grind.
<i>Il mout,</i> He does grind.	<i>Ils meulent,</i> they do grind.

Their Imperatives are.

<i>Fai,</i> Do thou.	<i>Faisons,</i> Let us do.
<i>Qu'il fasse,</i> Let him do.	<i>Faites,</i> Do ye.
	<i>Qu'ils fassent,</i> Let 'em do.
<i>Di,</i> Say thou.	<i>Disons,</i> Let us say.
<i>Qu'il dise,</i> Let him say.	<i>Dites,</i> Say ye.
	<i>Qu'ils disent,</i> Let 'em say.
<i>Mous,</i> Grind thou.	<i>Moulons,</i> Let us grind.
<i>Qu'il meule,</i> let him grind.	<i>Moulez,</i> Grind ye.
	<i>Qu'ils meulent,</i> let 'em grind

A New TABLE of Irregular VERBS.

Verbs.	Ind. Mood. Pres. Tense.	Definite.	Future.	Part. Pass.	Verbs.	Ind. Mood. Pres. Tense.	Definite.	Future.	Part. Pass.
The First Conjugation ending in er.					The Fourth Conjugation ending in re.				
<i>Aller</i> To go. <i>S'en aller</i> To go away	<i>Je vais</i> N. allons <i>Je m'en vais</i> N.N. en allons		<i>J'irai</i> <i>Je m'en irai</i>		<i>Convaincre</i> To convince <i>Faire</i> To do <i>Plaire</i> To please <i>Se taire</i> To hold ones <i>Dire</i> (Peace) To say <i>Suffire</i> To suffice <i>Confire</i> To preserve <i>Lire</i> To read <i>Boire</i> To drink <i>Croire</i> To believe <i>Rire</i> To laugh <i>Ecrire</i> To write <i>Rompre</i> To break <i>Prendre</i> To take <i>Perdre</i> To lose <i>Mordre</i> To bite <i>Tordre</i> To twist <i>Battre</i> To beat <i>Naitre</i> To be born <i>Mettre</i> To put <i>Connoître</i> To know <i>Paroitre</i> To appear <i>Moudre</i> To grind <i>Coudre</i> To sew <i>Resoudre</i> To resolve <i>Cuire</i> To bake <i>Conduire</i> To conduct <i>Reduire</i> To reduce <i>Construire</i> To build <i>Detruire</i> To destroy <i>Luire</i> To shine <i>Nuire</i> To hurt <i>Vivre</i> To live <i>Suivre</i> To follow <i>Exclure</i> To exclude <i>Conclure</i> To conclude	N. convainquons <i>Je fais</i> N. faisons <i>Je plais</i> N. plaisons <i>Je me tais</i> N. N. taisons <i>Je dis</i> N. disons <i>Je suffis</i> N. suffisons <i>Je confis</i> N. confisons <i>Je lis</i> N. lisons <i>Je bois</i> N. buvons <i>Je crois</i> N. croyons <i>Je ris</i> N. rions <i>J'ecris</i> N. écrivons <i>Je romps</i> N. rompons <i>Je prens</i> N. prenons <i>Je perds</i> N. perdons <i>Je mords</i> N. mordons <i>Je tords</i> N. tordons <i>Je batts</i> N. battons <i>Je nais</i> N. Naïssons <i>Je mets</i> N. mettons <i>Je connois</i> N. connoissons <i>Je parois</i> N. paroïssons <i>Je mous</i> N. Moulons <i>Je cous</i> N. cousons <i>Je resous</i> N. resolvons <i>Je cuis</i> N. cuissons <i>Je conduis</i> N. conduisons <i>Je reduis</i> N. reduisons <i>Je construis</i> N. construisons <i>Je detruis</i> N. detruisons <i>Je luis</i> N. luisons <i>Je nuis</i> N. nuisons <i>Je vis</i> N. vivons <i>Je suis</i> N. suivons <i>J'exclus</i> N. excluons <i>Je conclus</i> N. concluons	<i>Je convainquis</i> <i>Je fis</i> <i>Je fis</i> <i>Je plus</i> <i>Je me teus</i> <i>Je dis</i> <i>Je suffis</i> <i>Je confis</i> <i>Je leus</i> <i>Je beus</i> <i>Je crus</i> <i>Je ris</i> <i>J'ecrivis</i> <i>Je rompis</i> <i>Je pris</i> <i>Je perdis</i> <i>Je mordis</i> <i>Je tordis</i> <i>Je battis</i> <i>Je naquis</i> <i>Je mis</i> <i>Je connus</i> <i>Je parus</i> <i>Je moulus</i> <i>Je cousus</i> <i>Je résolus</i> <i>Je cuisis</i> <i>Je conduisis</i> <i>Je reduisis</i> <i>Je construisis</i> <i>Je detruisis</i> <i>Je luisis</i> <i>Je nuisis</i> <i>Je vecus</i> <i>Je suivis</i> <i>J'exclus</i> <i>J'exclus</i> <i>Je conclus</i>	<i>Je convaincray</i> <i>Je seray</i> <i>Je plairay</i> <i>Je me teray</i> <i>Je diray</i> <i>Je suffiray</i> <i>Je confiray</i> <i>Je liray</i> <i>Je boiray</i> <i>Je croiray</i> <i>Je riray</i> <i>J'ecriray</i> <i>Je rompray</i> <i>Je prendray</i> <i>Je perdray</i> <i>Je mordray</i> <i>Je tordray</i> <i>Je battray</i> <i>Je naitray</i> <i>Je mettray</i> <i>Je connoîtray</i> <i>Je paroîtray</i> <i>Je moudray</i> <i>Je coudray</i> <i>Je resoudray</i> <i>Je cuiray</i> <i>Je conduiray</i> <i>Je reduiray</i> <i>Je construiray</i> <i>Je detruiray</i> <i>Je luiray</i> <i>Je nuiray</i> <i>Je vivray</i> <i>Je suivray</i> <i>J'excluray</i> <i>J'excluray</i> <i>J'concluray</i>	<i>Convaincu</i> <i>Fait</i> <i>Plu</i> <i>Ten</i> <i>Dit</i> <i>Suffit</i> <i>Confit</i> <i>Leu</i> <i>Beu</i> <i>Creu</i> <i>Rit</i> <i>Ecrit</i> <i>Rompu</i> <i>Pris</i> <i>Perdu</i> <i>Mordu</i> <i>Tordu</i> <i>Battu</i> <i>Né</i> <i>Mis</i> <i>Connu</i> <i>Paru</i> <i>Moulu</i> <i>Cousu</i> <i>Resolu</i> <i>Cuit</i> <i>Conduit</i> <i>Reduit</i> <i>Construit</i> <i>Detruit</i> <i>Luit</i> <i>Nuit</i> <i>Vecu</i> <i>Suivi</i> <i>Exclu</i> <i>Conclu</i>
The Second Conjugation ending in ir.									
<i>Hair</i> To hate <i>Assaillir</i> To assault <i>Bouillir</i> To boil <i>Cueillir</i> To gather <i>Dormir</i> To sleep <i>Tenir</i> To hold <i>Venir</i> To come <i>Courir</i> To run <i>Mourir</i> To die <i>Acquerir</i> To acquire <i>Offrir</i> To offer <i>Souffrir</i> To suffer <i>Ouvrir</i> To open <i>Couvrir</i> To cover <i>Mentir</i> To Lye <i>Sentir</i> To smell <i>Se repentir</i> To repent <i>Partir</i> To depart <i>Sortir</i> To go out <i>Ouir</i> To hear <i>Fuir</i> To shun <i>Servir</i> To serve	<i>Je hais</i> N. haïssons <i>J'assaus</i> N. assaillons <i>Je bous</i> N. bouillons <i>Je cueille</i> N. cueillons <i>Je dors</i> N. dormons <i>Je tiens</i> N. tenons <i>Je viens</i> N. venons <i>Je cours</i> N. courons <i>Je meurs</i> N. mourons <i>J'acquiers</i> N. acquérons <i>J'offre</i> N. offrons <i>Je souffre</i> N. souffrons <i>J'ouvre</i> N. ouvrons <i>Je couvre</i> N. couvrons <i>Je mens</i> N. mentons <i>Je sens</i> N. sentons <i>Je me repens</i> N.N. repentons <i>Je pars</i> N. partons <i>Je sors</i> N. sortons <i>J'oye</i> N. oyons <i>Je fuis</i> N. fuions <i>Je sers</i> N. servons	<i>Je tins</i> <i>Je vins</i> <i>Je courus</i> <i>Je mourus</i> <i>J'acquis</i>	<i>Je tiendray</i> <i>Je viendray</i> <i>Je courray</i> <i>Je mourray</i> <i>J'acquerray</i>	<i>Tenu</i> <i>Venu</i> <i>Couru</i> <i>Mort</i> <i>Acquis</i> <i>Offert</i> <i>Souffert</i> <i>Ouvert</i> <i>Couvert</i>					
The Third Conjugation ending in oir.									
<i>S'asseoir</i> To sit <i>Decboir</i> To decay <i>Vouloir</i> To be wil- <i>Valoir</i> (ling To be worth <i>Voir</i> To see <i>Mouvoir</i> To move <i>Pouvoir</i> To be able <i>Sçavoir</i> To know	<i>Je m'assieds</i> N.N. asseions <i>Je decbois</i> N. decbéons <i>Je veux</i> N. voulons <i>Je vauz</i> N. valons <i>Je Voys</i> N. Voions <i>Je meus</i> N. mouvons <i>Je puis, or je</i> (peux) N. pouvons <i>Je Sçais</i> N. sçavons	<i>Je m'assis</i> <i>Je decbus</i> <i>Je voulus</i> <i>Je valus</i> <i>Je vis</i> <i>Je meus</i> <i>Je pus</i> <i>Je sçus</i>	<i>Je m'assieray</i> <i>Je decberray</i> <i>Je voudray</i> <i>Je vaudray</i> <i>Je verray</i> <i>Je mourray</i> <i>Je pourray</i> <i>Je sçauray</i>	<i>Assis</i> <i>Decben</i> <i>Voulu</i> <i>Valu</i> <i>Veu</i> <i>Mu</i> <i>Pu</i> <i>Sçu</i>					

Of Impersonal VERBS.

Impersonal Verbs are so called, because they are conjugated by the *third Person singular* only.

Verbs Impersonal are of two Sorts: 1st, Such as are *absolutely impersonal*: 2^{dly}, Such as are *active Verbs impersonally used*.

Impersonal Verbs are conjugated with either of these *Articles* *il* or *on*; *il* is generally used with these *Verbs* which are *absolutely impersonal*: As *il pleut*, it rains; *on* is generally used with these *Verbs* which are *impersonally used*, tho' they are not properly *impersonal*: As *on dit*, they say.

The *French* commonly put *l*, before *on*, when the preceeding Word ends with a Vowel: As *si l'on veut*, if they will: But if the Word after *on* begins with *l*, *on* has no *l*: As *si on l'estime*, if they value it.

All *impersonal Verbs* are conjugated by the *third Person singular*, through all Moods and Tenses, according to the Conjugation they are off.

The first Conjugation.

Il neigé, It snows.

Il grêle, It hails.

Il gèle, It freezes.

Il importe, It concerns.

Il tonne, It thunders.

Il semble, It seems.

Indicative Mood.

Pr. *il semble*,

P. im. *il sembloit*,

Def. *il sembla*,

P. in. *il a semblé*,

1. P. pl. *il avoit semblé*,

2. P. pl. *il eut semblé*,

Fut. *il semblera*,

It seems.

It did seem.

It did seem.

It has seem'd.

It had seem'd.

It had seem'd.

It shall seem.

Imperative Mood.

Qu'il semble,

| Let it seem.

Optative Mood.

<i>Pr. Qu'il semble,</i>	That it may seem.
1. <i>Imp. il sembleroit,</i>	It would seem.
2. <i>Im. Qu'il semblât,</i>	That it might seem.
<i>Per Qu'il ait semblé,</i>	That it may have seemed.
1. <i>P. pl. Il auroit semblé,</i>	It would have seemed.
2. <i>P. pl. Qu'il eût semblé,</i>	That it might have seem'd.
<i>Par Quand il aura semblé,</i>	When it shall have seem'd.

Il semble can be used with the following *Pronouns*, *me, te, nous, vous, lui* and *leur*. As *Il me semble*, I think, or it seems to me. *Il lui sembloit*, it did seem to him, or he did think.

Il importe can be used with the *personal Pronouns* also, but it is seldom used in any other *Tense* but the *Present* of the *Indicative*. As *il m'importe*, it concerns me.

But when it is used with a *Negation* it is left out; as, *N'importe*, 'tis no Matter. As also when 'tis used with an *Interrogation*. As, *Qu'importe?* What matters it.

The second Conjugation.

<i>Il souvient,</i>	They remember.
<i>On réussit,</i>	They succeed.

Il souvient is used with the *personal Pronouns* in manner following.

<i>Il me souvient,</i>	I remember.
<i>Vous souvient il,</i>	Do you remember.

The third Conjugation.

<i>Il faut,</i> It must.	<i>Il pleut,</i> It rains.
<i>Il vaut mieux,</i> It is better.	<i>Il doit,</i> It ought.
<i>Il ya,</i> There is.	<i>Il sied,</i> It becomes.

Indicative Mood.

<i>Pr.</i> <i>Il faut,</i>	It must.
<i>P. im.</i> <i>Il falloit,</i>	It was needful.
<i>Def.</i> <i>Il falut,</i>	It was needful.
<i>Perf.</i> <i>Il a valu,</i>	It has been needful.
1. <i>P. pl.</i> <i>Il avoit valu,</i>	It had been needful.
2. <i>P. pl.</i> <i>Il eut valu,</i>	It had been needful.
<i>Fut.</i> <i>Il faudra,</i>	It shall be needful.

Optative Mood.

<i>Pr.</i> <i>Qu'il faille,</i>	That it may be needful.
1. <i>Im.</i> <i>Il faudroit,</i>	It would be needful.
2. <i>Imp.</i> <i>Il falût,</i>	It might be needful.
<i>Perf.</i> <i>Il ait valu,</i>	It may have been needful.
1. <i>P. pl.</i> <i>Il auroit valu,</i>	It would have been needful.
2. <i>P. pl.</i> <i>Il eût valu,</i>	It might have been needful.
<i>Fut.</i> <i>Il aura valu,</i>	It shall have been needful.

Il faut is used several Ways in French. 1. It is used before an *Infinitive Mood* absolutely; as, *Il faut faire cela*, that must be done. Or with these *Accusatives of Pronouns* personal, *me, te, le, la, nous, vous, les*; as, *Il me faut dormir*, I must sleep. *Il nous faut diner*, we must dine.

2dly, This *Verb* is often used before the *Particle que*, with a *Verb* in the *Optative Mood* after it; as, *Il faut que cela soit ainsi*, that must be so. *Il faut que j'aille, à la ville*, I must go to the City.

3dly, It is us'd with *Substantives*, either absolutely; as, *Il faut de l'argent*, Money must be had: Or with these *personal Pronouns*, *me, te, lui, nous, vous, leur*; as, *Il me faut un Chapeau*, I must have a Hat. *Il lui faut des Gants*, He must have Gloves.

Lastly, this *Verb* is used at the End of a Sentence, as, *vous faites ce qu'il faut*, you do what's needful.

Indicative Mood.

<i>Pr. Il y a,</i>	There is.
<i>P. im. Il y avoit,</i>	There was.
<i>Def. Il y eut,</i>	There was.
<i>P. in. Il y a eu,</i>	There has been.
1. <i>P. pl. Il y avoit eu,</i>	There had been.
2. <i>P. pl. Il y eut eu,</i>	There had been.
<i>Fut. Il y aura,</i>	There shall be.

Imperative Mood.

<i>Qu'il y ait,</i>	Let there be.
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Optative Mood.

<i>Pr. Qu'il y ait,</i>	That there may be.
1. <i>Im. Il y auroit,</i>	There would be.
2. <i>Im. Qu'il y eut,</i>	That there might be.
<i>Perf. Il y ait eu,</i>	There may have been.
1. <i>P. pl. Il y auroit eu,</i>	There would have been.
2. <i>P. pl. Il y eût eu,</i>	There might have been.
<i>Fut. Il y aura eu,</i>	There shall have been.

This *Verb* is used before any *Number*; the *singular*, as well as the *plural*; as, *Il y a un Homme qui vous demande*, there is a Man who asks for you: *Il y a des Messieurs qui vous attendent dans le Parloir*, there are some Gentlemen who wait for you in the Parlour.

But when the Word *ici* comes after the *Verb*, it is englished, here is; as, *Il y a ici un beau Carosse*, here is a fine Coach.

Sometimes it is englished by it is; as, *Il y a plus d'une Heure qu'il est sorti*, it is more than an Hour since he went out: *Combien y a-t-il d'ici a Londres?* How far is it from hence to London.

The fourth Conjugation.

C'est, It is.
Il est, It is.
Il fait, It is.

Il paroît, It appears.
Il s'ensuit, It follows.
Il suffit, It suffices.

Indicative Mood.

Pr. c'est,
P. im. c'étoit,
Def. ce fut,
P. in. ç'a été,
1. *P. pl. ç'avoit été*,
2. *P. pl. ç'eut été*,
Fut. ce sera,

It is.
It was.
It was.
It has been.
It had been.
It had been.
It shall be.

Imperative Mood.

Que ce soit,

| Let it be.

Optative Mood.

Pr. que ce soit,
1. *Im. ce seroit*,
2. *Im. que ce fût*,
Perf. ç'ait été,
1. *P. pl. ç'auroit été*,
2. *P. pl. ç'eût été*,
Fut. ç'aura été,

That it may be.
It would be.
That it might be.
It may have been.
It would have been.
It might have been.
It shall have been.

Tho' *c'est* and *il est*, seem to signify the same Thing, yet they must not be used promiscuously.

C'est is to be used in manner following: 1st, Before a *Substantive* single; as, *c'est Dommage*, 'tis a Loss: 2d, Before a *Substantive* join'd to an *Adjective*; as, *c'est grande Pitié*, 'tis great Pity: 3dly, Before *Articles*; as, *c'est le Roy*, 'tis the King: 4thly, Before *Pronouns*; as, *c'est vous*, 'tis you: 5thly, Before *Adverbs*; as, *c'est ici*, 'tis here: 6thly, Before *Prepositions*; as, *c'est pour vous*, 'tis

'tis for you: 7thly, Before *Infinitives*; as, *c'est rompre Amitié*, 'tis to break Friendship.

Il est is used when we speak of Time; as, *Il est temps de diner*, 'tis Time to dine. Before *Adjectives* alone, and *Participles passive*; as, *Il est permis de faire cela*, it is lawful to do that.

Il fait is conjugated the same Way as the Verb *faire*, through the *third Person singular* of all *Moods* and *Tenses*.

It is used *impersonally* instead of *etre*, when we speak of Weather and its Constitution; as, *Il fait beau temps*; it is fair Weather. *Il fera chaud de main*, it will be hot to-morrow.

This Verb is also used before *Adjectives*, in manner following. *Il fait bon ici*, 'tis good being here. *Il fait dangereux dans cette Maison*, it is dangerous being in that House.

Besides all these *impersonal Verbs*, there are some others which become *impersonal*, when a *Substantive* comes after the Verb, which should go before it; as, *Il arrive bien des Accidens dans un An*, many Accidents happen in a Year. *Il se passera bien de Choses entre ça, et la*, many Things will happen between this, and that.

Moreover, all these Verbs are *impersonally* used, which have *on* or *l'on* before them; as, *on dine chez nous*, they are at Dinner at our House.

Sometimes instead of *on* the French put *il se*; as, *Il se mange de bon Beuf en Anglittere*, there is good Beef eaten in England. *Il se boit de bon Vin en France*, there is good Wine drank in France.

Sometimes they use *se* with a *Pronoun*, or *Noun* before it; as, *cela se fait*, for *on fait cela*, that's a doing. And in the *plural Number* it is used thus, *Les amis se connoissent au Besoin*, Friends are known in Time of Need. *Les Roses se trouvent par miles Epines*, Roses are found among Thistles.

All *impersonal Verbs* are conjugated like the *personal* with and without a Negation; *affirmatively* and *interrogatively*; as, *Il neige*, *Il ne neige pas*. *Pleut il*. *Ne pleut il pas*.

OF ADVERBS.

An *Adverb* is a Part of Speech which is generally put before or after *Verbs*, to express their different Circumstances, or fill up their Signification; as, *parler mal*, to speak ill. *Ecrire bien*, to write well.

There are several Sorts of *Adverbs*.

I. *Adverbs* of Time.

<i>Maintenant,</i>	}	Now.
<i>Presentement,</i>		At present.
<i>A present,</i>		At this Time.
<i>A cette heure,</i>		At this Moment.
<i>Dans ce Moment,</i>		
<i>Tantôt or</i>	}	By and by.
<i>Tout a l' heure,</i>		Presently.
<i>Tout maintenant,</i>		To Day.
<i>Aujourd'hui,</i>		Yesterday.
<i>Hier,</i>		The Day before yesterday.
<i>Avant hier,</i>		Yesterday Night.
<i>Hier au Soir,</i>		Yesterday Morning.
<i>Hier au Matin,</i>		To Morrow.
<i>Demain,</i>		After to Morrow.
<i>Après demain,</i>		Before.
<i>Auparavant,</i>		Lately,
<i>Dernierement,</i>		Newly.
<i>Nouvellement,</i>	}	
<i>Recemment,</i>		Not long ago.
<i>Depuis peu,</i>		
<i>Na guerres,</i>		
<i>Ci après,</i>		
<i>Desormais,</i>	}	Hereafter.
<i>Dorenavant,</i>		For the Future.
<i>A l' avenir,</i>		Hence.
<i>D'ici,</i>		Always.
<i>Tousjours,</i>		Never.
<i>Jamais,</i>		

<i>A Jamais,</i>	}	For ever.
<i>A tousjours,</i>		Often.
<i>Souvent,</i>	Seldom.	
<i>Rarement,</i>	Incessantly.	
<i>Incessamment,</i>	Formerly.	
<i>Autrefois,</i>	Anciently.	
<i>Anciennement,</i>	Every Moment.	
<i>A tous Momens,</i>	Every Day.	
<i>Tous les jours,</i>	Daily.	
<i>Journallement,</i>	In the mean Time;	
<i>Cependant,</i>	Most commonly.	
<i>Presque tous jours,</i>	Already.	
<i>De ja,</i>	Not yet	
<i>Pas encore,</i>	In the Night Time.	
<i>De nuit,</i>	In the Day Time.	
<i>De Jour,</i>	Late.	
<i>Tard,</i>	Too late.	
<i>Trop tard,</i>	Betimes.	
<i>De bonne heure,</i>	Early.	
<i>De bon Matin,</i>	Soon.	
<i>Tôt,</i>		
<i>De nouveau,</i>	}	Again.
<i>Derechef,</i>		When.
<i>Quand,</i>	While.	
<i>Lorsque,</i>	Continually.	
<i>Continuellement,</i>	Eternally.	
<i>Eternellement,</i>	Now and then.	
<i>De Tems en Tems,</i>	Sometimes.	
<i>Quelquefois,</i>	Then.	
<i>Puis,</i>	Since.	
<i>Depuis,</i>	Yet.	
<i>Encore,</i>		
<i>Lors,</i>	}	Then.
<i>Pouralors,</i>		
<i>Alors,</i>		

2. Adverbs of Place.

<i>Ici, or ça,</i>	Here.
<i>La,</i>	There.
<i>De ça,</i>	On this Side.

On

Dela,
 Par ici,
 Par la,
 Dedans,
 Debors,
 Césans,
 Où,
 De coté et d' autre,
 Partout,
 Nulle Part,
 Quelque part
 Ailleurs,
 De tous Cotés,
 Tout Autour,
 Enhaut,
 En bas,
 La haut,
 La bas,
 Dessus,
 Dessous,
 Devant,
 Derrière,
 D'ou,
 D'ici,
 De la,
 Par deça,
 Par dela,
 Prés,
 Proche,
 Loin,

On that Side.
 This Way.
 That Way.
 Within.
 Without.
 Here within.
 Where.
 Up and down.
 Every where.
 No where.
 Some where.
 Elsewhere.
 On every Side.
 Round.
 Up.
 Down.
 Above.
 Below.
 Over.
 Under.
 Before.
 Behind.
 From whence.
 From hence.
 From thence.
 On this Side.
 On that Side.
 Near.
 Far.

3. Adverbs of Quantity.

Combien,
 Assez,
 Beaucoup,
 Trop,
 Quantité,

{ How much, or,
 { How many.
 Enough.
 { Much, or,
 { Many.
 Too much.
 A great deal.

Plus,

<i>Plus, D'avantage,</i>	More.
<i>Moins,</i>	Less.
<i>Tant soit peu,</i>	Never so little.
<i>Point du tout,</i>	Not at all.
<i>Ademi,</i>	By Halfs.
<i>A fond,</i>	Thoroughly.
<i>Tant,</i>	So much.
<i>Autant,</i>	As much.
<i>Tout au plus,</i>	At the most.
<i>Fort, Bien,</i>	Very.
<i>A tout le moins,</i>	At least.
<i>Pour moins,</i>	For less.
<i>Quasi, Presque,</i>	Almost.
<i>Gueres,</i>	Little.
<i>A peu près,</i>	Very near.
<i>Tout a fait,</i>	Altogether.
<i>Entierment,</i>	Entirely.

4. *Adverbs* of Number.

<i>Un Fois,</i>	Once.
<i>Deux Fois,</i>	Twice.
<i>Tant de Fois,</i>	So many Times.
<i>D'avantage,</i>	More.
<i>Plusieurs Fois,</i>	Several Times.
<i>Combien de Fois,</i>	How many Times.
<i>De deux Jours l'un,</i>	Every other Day.
<i>De deux en deux Jours,</i>	Every third Day.

5. *Adverbs* of Order.

<i>Premierment,</i>	<i>First.</i>	
<i>Secondement,</i>	<i>Secondly.</i>	
<i>Avant toutes choses,</i>	<i>Before all.</i>	
<i>En Ordre, ou</i>	}	<i>In Order.</i>
<i>Par Ordre,</i>		
<i>Enfin,</i>		<i>In fine.</i>
<i>De front de Rang,</i>		<i>A Breast.</i>
<i>Après tout,</i>		<i>After all.</i>
<i>Tout à tour,</i>		<i>By Turns.</i>

<i>De suite,</i>	}	One after another.
<i>De file, à la file,</i>		
<i>A la ronde,</i>		Round about.
<i>Ensuite,</i>		Afterwards.

6. *Adverbs of Affirmation.*

<i>Oui,</i>	Yes.
<i>Oui da</i>	Yes Forsooth.
<i>Oui vraiment,</i>	Yes truly.
<i>Certainement,</i>	Certainly.
<i>Veritablement,</i>	Truly.
<i>En verité,</i>	Indeed.
<i>Affurément,</i>	Affuredly.
<i>Certes,</i>	Truly.
<i>Sans Doute,</i>	Without Doubt.
<i>Indubitablement,</i>	Undoubtedly.

7. *Adverbs of Denial.*

<i>Non, pas,</i>	No, not.
<i>Point du tout,</i>	Not at all.
<i>Nullement,</i>	By no Means.
<i>En nulle Maniere,</i>	In no wise.

8. *Adverbs of Doubt.*

<i>Peut etre,</i>	It may be.
<i>Cela se peut,</i>	That may be.
<i>Par hazard,</i>	By Chance.

9. *Adverbs of Interrogation.*

<i>Pourquoi ?</i>	Why ?
<i>Pourquoi non ?</i>	Why not ?
<i>Comment ?</i>	How ?
<i>A quoi bon ?</i>	To what Purpose ?

10. *Adverbs to give Reason.*

<i>Parceque,</i>	}	Because.
<i>Acauseque,</i>		

11. *Adverbs of Choice.*

<i>Plutôt</i>	Rather.	<i>Sur Tout,</i>	Above all.
<i>Mieux,</i>	Better.	<i>Avant que,</i>	Before that.

12. *Adverbs of Comparison.*

<i>Comme,</i>	As.
<i>Ainsi, de même,</i>	So, thus.
<i>Egalement,</i>	Equally.
<i>Pareillement,</i>	Likewise.
<i>Plus,</i>	More.
<i>Moins,</i>	Less.
<i>Que,</i>	Than.
<i>Semblablement,</i>	Likewise.

13. *Adverbs of Shew.*

<i>Voici,</i>	Here is.
<i>Voilà,</i>	There is.

14. *Adverbs of Consent.*

<i>D'accord,</i>	I grant it.
<i>Tope,</i>	Done.

15. *Adverbs of Confusion.*

<i>Confusément,</i>	Confusedly.
<i>Pele mele,</i>	Pell Mell.
<i>Au rebours,</i>	The wrong Way.
<i>Sans devant derriere,</i>	Preposterously.
<i>Sans dessus dessous,</i>	Topfy turvy.
<i>A l'envers,</i>	The wrong Side.

16. *Adverbs of Aggregation.*

<i>Ensemble,</i>	Together,
<i>Conjointement,</i>	Jointly.

17. *Adverbs of Separation.*

<i>Séparément,</i>	Separately.
<i>A Part,</i>	A Part.

A Pecart,

*A l'ecart,
A quartier,*

Out of the Way.
Aside.

18. *Adverbs of Design.*

*Exprés,
De propos,
A Dessen,
Tout de bon,*

On Purpose.
On set Purpose.
Designedly.
In good Earnest.

19. *Adverbs of Rashness.*

*A l'etourdie,
A la volé,
Brusquement,
Par megarde,
Temerairement,
A la hâte,
Precipitament,*

Heedlessly.
At Random.
Bluntly.
By Oversight.
Rashly.
In Hastē.
With Precipitation.

20. *Adverbs of Opportunity.*

*A propos,
A Point nommé,
Commodement,
Tout à Point,*

Seasonably.
In the Nick of Time.
Conveniently.
Very seasonably.

21. *Adverbs of Difficulty.*

*A Peine,
A regret,
Mal aisément,
A contre coeur,*

Hardly.
Against ones Will.
With much ado.
Against ones Will.

22. *Adverbs of Haste.*

*Vite, vitemēt,
Tout à Coup,
Subitement,*

Quickly.
On a sudden.
Suddenly.

23. *Adverbs of Moderation.*

*Peu à peu,
Pas à pas,
Tout beau,
Tout doucement,*

By little and little.
Step by Step.
Softly.
Gently.

24. *Adverbs of Quality.*

<i>Innocément,</i>	}	Innocently.
<i>Fusement,</i>		Justly.
<i>Excellément,</i>		Excellently.
<i>Infiniment,</i>		Infinitely.
<i>Mieux,</i>		Better.
<i>Mediocrement,</i>		Indifferently.
<i>Passablement,</i>		Well.
<i>Bien,</i>		Badly, or ill.
<i>Mal,</i>		Worse.
<i>Pis,</i>		

Of CONJUNCTIONS.

A *Conjunction* is a Part of Speech, which joins and connects the several Parts of a Discourse.

A LIST of Conjunctions.

1. *Conjunctions Copulative.*

<i>Et,</i>	And.	<i>Encore,</i>	Yet.
<i>Aussi,</i>	Also.	<i>De plus,</i>	Moreover.
<i>Au reste,</i>	For the rest.	<i>En fine,</i>	In fine.

2. *Conjunctions Disjunctive.*

<i>Ou,</i>	Or,	<i>Ni,</i>	Neither.
<i>Soit que,</i>	Whether.	<i>Bienque, quoique,</i>	Altho'.

3. *Conjunctions Adversative.*

<i>Mais,</i>	But.
<i>Cependant,</i>	In the mean Time.
<i>Pourtant,</i>	However.
<i>Que,</i>	Than.
<i>Toutefois,</i>	But still.
<i>Néans moins,</i>	Nevertheless.
<i>Nonobstant,</i>	Notwithstanding.
<i>Au contraire,</i>	To the contrary.

4. *Con-*

4. *Conjunctions* Conditional.

<i>Si,</i>	<i>If.</i>
<i>A Condition que,</i>	<i>On Condition that.</i>
<i>Pourveuque,</i>	<i>Provided that.</i>
<i>A moinsque,</i>	<i>Unless that.</i>

5. *Conjunctions* Causal ; or, of giving a Reason.

<i>Parceque,</i>	<i>Because.</i>
<i>D'autantque,</i>	<i>Forasmuch as.</i>
<i>Surce que,</i>	<i>Whereas.</i>
<i>Veuque,</i>	<i>Seeing that.</i>
<i>Car,</i>	<i>For.</i>
<i>A finque,</i>	<i>To the End that.</i>

6. *Conjunctions* Conclusive.

<i>Done,</i>	<i>Then.</i>
<i>De Sorte que,</i>	<i>So that.</i>
<i>C'est pourquoy,</i>	<i>Therefore.</i>
<i>Pour cet Effet,</i>	<i>To that End.</i>

7. *Conjunctions* Continuative.

<i>An reste,</i>	<i>As for the rest.</i>
<i>Et certes,</i>	<i>And indeed.</i>
<i>Or,</i>	<i>Now.</i>
<i>En Effet,</i>	<i>Indeed.</i>
<i>Tant y'a.</i>	<i>However.</i>
<i>Si non,</i>	<i>If not. Save.</i>



OF PREPOSITIONS.

A *Proposition* is a Part of Speech which is put before *Nouns* or *Pronouns*, and sometimes before *Verbs*, to explain some particular Circumstance.

Some *Propositions* govern the *Nominative*, or *Accusative*; some the *Genitive*, and others the *Dative*.

A LIST of such as govern the *Nominative*, or *Accusative*.

<i>A,</i>	To, or at.	<i>Dés,</i>	From.
<i>Aprés,</i>	After.	<i>Depuis,</i>	Since.
<i>Avant,</i>	Before.	<i>Derriere,</i>	Behind.
<i>Avec,</i>	With.	<i>Devant,</i>	Before.
<i>Chez,</i>	To, or at.	<i>Dessus,</i>	Upon.
<i>Contre,</i>	Against.	<i>Dessous,</i>	Under.
<i>Dans,</i>	In.	<i>Durant,</i>	During.
<i>En,</i>	In.	<i>Sauf,</i>	Except.
<i>Entre,</i>	Between.	<i>Selon,</i>	According to.
<i>Moyenant,</i>	Provided.	<i>De dessus,</i>	From above.
<i>Nonobstant,</i>	Notwithstanding.	<i>De dessous,</i>	From under.
<i>Outre,</i>	Besides. (ing.	<i>Envers,</i>	Towards.
<i>Par,</i>	By.	<i>Environ,</i>	About.
<i>Par dehors,</i>	Without.	<i>Excepté,</i>	Except.
<i>Par dessus,</i>	Over above.	<i>Sur,</i>	Upon.
<i>Par dessous,</i>	Under below.	<i>Sous,</i>	Under.
<i>De par,</i>	From, by.	<i>Vers,</i>	Towards.
<i>Parmi,</i>	Among.	<i>Hors Hormi,</i>	Without, ex-
<i>Pendant,</i>	During.	<i>Joignant,</i>	Next. (cept.
<i>Pour,</i>	For.	<i>Touchant,</i>	Touching.
<i>Sans,</i>	Without.	<i>A travers,</i>	Cross through.

Prepositions which govern the Genitive.

<i>A l'abri de,</i>	Shelter'd from.	<i>Au dela,</i>	On that Side.
<i>A Cause,</i>	Because.	<i>Au dessus,</i>	Over, above.
<i>A couvert,</i>	Free from.	<i>Au dessous,</i>	Under, below.
<i>A l'endroit,</i>	Towards.	<i>Au devant,</i>	Before.
<i>A l'égard,</i>	With Respect to.	<i>Arriere,</i>	Behind.
<i>A l'entour,</i>	Round.	<i>An dedans,</i>	Within.
<i>A l'envie,</i>	In Emulation.	<i>An Milieu,</i>	In the Middle.
<i>Aux environs,</i>	Round about.	<i>Auprès,</i>	Near.
<i>A l'egal,</i>	In comparison.	<i>A la maniere</i>	After the (Manner.
<i>A la reserve,</i>	Except, but.	<i>Autour,</i>	About.
<i>Au dehors,</i>	Without.	<i>Au travers,</i>	Cross through.
<i>A l'insçeu,</i>	} Without the Knowledge of	<i>Arriere,</i>	Behind.
<i>A Raison de,</i>		<i>Loin,</i>	Far.
<i>A Fleur de,</i>	Even with.	<i>Hors,</i>	Out of.
<i>A la Mode,</i>	After the Fa- (shion.	<i>Le long,</i>	A long.
<i>Au Prix,</i>	In comparison of.	<i>Vis à vis,</i>	Overagainst.
<i>Ensuite,</i>	After.	<i>Près,</i>	} Near.
<i>Au deça,</i>	On this Side.	<i>Proche,</i>	
		<i>A l'opposite,</i>	Overagainst.

The following Three *Prepositions*, govern the *Dative*.

<i>Jusques,</i>	Till.	<i>Conformément,</i>	{ According to, Pursuant to.
<i>Quant,</i>	As for.		



OF INTERJECTIONS.

An *Interjection* is a Part of Speech that serves to express the sudden Motions and Transports of the Soul.

<i>Ha, ha,</i>	<i>Ha, ha.</i>	<i>Helas,</i>	<i>Alas.</i>
<i>ça Courage,</i>	<i>Come on.</i>	<i>Tout beau,</i>	<i>Softly.</i>
<i>Allons gay,</i>	<i>Cheerful.</i>	<i>Holas ho,</i>	<i>See here.</i>
<i>Ab oui dab,</i>	<i>Ay merry.</i>	<i>O diantre,</i>	<i>Deuce take.</i>
<i>Fi puah,</i>	<i>Fi fough.</i>	<i>Cbut,</i>	<i>Hush.</i>
<i>Fi Villain,</i>	<i>Fi nasty.</i>	<i>Silance,</i>	<i>Silence.</i>

The End of the Eight Parts of SPEECH.





OF THE G R O U N D S OF THE F R E N C H T O N G U E.



*T*HE French have two Genders, the *Masculine* and *Feminine*: Nouns ending in *e Feminine*, or *x*, are generally *Feminine*; but Nouns ending in any other Letters, are generally *Masculine*. But the following Nouns are excepted, and are of the *Feminine Gender*.

	(Sticks.	<i>Douleur,</i>	<i>Dolor.</i>
<i>Hard,</i>	<i>A Wyth of</i>	<i>Douceur,</i>	<i>Sweetness.</i>
<i>Faim,</i>	<i>Hunger,</i>	<i>Epaisseur,</i>	<i>Thickness.</i>
<i>Boisson,</i>	<i>Drink.</i>	<i>Faveur,</i>	<i>Favour.</i>
<i>Fin,</i>	<i>The End.</i>	<i>Raison,</i>	<i>Reason.</i>
<i>Foison,</i>	<i>Plenty.</i>	<i>Rançon,</i>	<i>A Ransom.</i>
<i>Leçon,</i>	<i>A Lesson.</i>	<i>Trison,</i>	<i>A Fleece.</i>
<i>Maison,</i>	<i>An House.</i>	<i>Venaison,</i>	<i>Venison.</i>
<i>Main,</i>	<i>An Hand.</i>	<i>Aigreur,</i>	<i>Sownerness.</i>
<i>Pamaison,</i>	<i>Fainting.</i>	<i>Amour,</i>	<i>Love.</i>
<i>Prison,</i>	<i>A Prison.</i>	<i>Ardeur,</i>	<i>Ardour.</i>
<i>Candeur,</i>	<i>Candour.</i>	<i>Blancheur,</i>	<i>Whiteness.</i>
<i>Couleur,</i>	<i>Colour.</i>	<i>Chaleur,</i>	<i>Heat.</i>
<i>Cour,</i>	<i>A Court.</i>	<i>Chair,</i>	<i>Flesh.</i>
		<i>M</i>	<i>Chande-</i>

<i>Chandeleur,</i>	Candlemas.	<i>Rudeur,</i>	Rudeness.
<i>Peur,</i>	Fear.	<i>Rumeur,</i>	Rumour.
<i>Pudeur,</i>	Shame.	<i>Splendeur,</i>	Splendour.
<i>Profondeur,</i>	Deepness.	<i>Senteur,</i>	Smelling.
<i>Pesanteur,</i>	Heaviness.	<i>Sueur,</i>	Sweat.
<i>Rencoeur,</i>	Hatred,	<i>Teneur,</i>	Tenour.
<i>Rigueur,</i>	Rigour.	<i>Tour,</i>	A Tower.
<i>Fleur,</i>	A Flower.	<i>Vigueur,</i>	Vigour.
<i>Ferveur,</i>	Fervour.	<i>Valeur,</i>	Valour.
<i>Frayeur,</i>	Fear.	<i>Sourris,</i>	A Mouse.
<i>Froidure,</i>	Coldness.	<i>Dent,</i>	A Tooth.
<i>Fureur,</i>	Fury.	<i>Mort,</i>	Death.
<i>Grandeur,</i>	Greatness.	<i>Nuit,</i>	Night.
<i>Humeur,</i>	Humour.	<i>Brebis,</i>	A Sheep.
<i>Hauteur,</i>	Hight.	<i>Decrotoir</i>	A Shoe-brush.
<i>Largeur,</i>	Largeness.	<i>Forêt,</i>	A Forest.
<i>Liqueur,</i>	Liquor.	<i>Moisson,</i>	The Harvest.
<i>Lueur,</i>	Light.	<i>Part,</i>	Part.
<i>Longueur,</i>	Length.	<i>Mer,</i>	The Sea.
<i>Moeur,</i>	Manner.	<i>Croix,</i>	A Cross.
<i>Odeur,</i>	Odour.	<i>Façon,</i>	Fashion.
<i>Rougeur,</i>	Redness.	<i>Toison,</i>	A Fleece.

Proper Names of Gods and Men, of Dignities, Offices and Trades, proper to Men, are of the *Masculine Gender*; as, *Saturne, Mars, Pierre, Un Conseiller.*

But *Poste, Sentinelle, Patrouille,* are excepted, and are of the *Feminine Gender.*

Names of Beasts-Male, are of the *Masculine Gender*; as, *le Lion.*

Names of Birds, Fishes, and others, not ending in *e Feminine*, are *Masculine*; as, *un Etourneau, a Sterline.*

All *Infinitives* of Verbs, and *Adjectives Substantively* taken, are *Masculine*; as, *le manger, et le boire conservent l'Homme*, Meat and Drink preserve Man. *Faire le Grave*, to be Grave.

Nouns ending in *age, ege, rade, iege, amme, eme, ine, cire,* and *arre*, are *Masculine.*

But *Cage, a Cage; Image, an Image,* and all *Nouns* ending in *age*, derived from the *Latin*, are excepted, and are *Feminine*; as is *la Rage*, Madness.

Nouns ending in *u* are *Masculine* ; as, *le Couteau*, the Knife. But *Vertu*, Virtue ; *Glu*, Bird-Lime, are excepted, and are *Feminine*.

Proper Names of Goddesses, and Women, of Dignities, Offices and Trades, belonging to Women, are of the *Feminine Gender* ; as, *Junon*, Juno. *Marie*, Mary. *La Reine*, the Queen.

Names of Beasts-Female, are of the *Feminine Gender* ; as, *la Cavale*, the Mare.

Names of Birds, Fishes, Fruits, and all other Nouns ending in the *e Feminine*, are generally of the *Feminine Gender* ; as, *une Hirondelle*, a Swallow.

But *Merle*, a Blackbird, *Vipere*, a Viper ; *Concombre* a Cucumber, are *Masculine*.

Nouns ending in *e Masculine*, derived from the *Latin*, are *Feminine* ; as, *la Bonté*, Goodness.

Adjectives ending in *e Feminine*, are of both Genders ; as *un honnête Homme*, an honest Man ; *Une honnête Femme*, an honest Woman.

Nouns ending in *ion* are *Feminine* ; as, *la Consideration*, Consideration.

But *Bastion*, a Bastion ; *Horriou*, a great Blow ; *Million*, a Million ; *Morion*, the Murrain, are *Masculine*.

Proper Names of Kingdoms, Provinces and Cities, follow their Terminations ; as *La France* ; *L'Angleterre*.

Of the Formation of the Plural Number.

The Plural Number of Nouns Substantive, is form'd of the Singular Number, by adding *s* ; as, *un Homme*, *des Hommes*.

But Substantives ending in *s*, *x*, or *z*, in the Singular Number, end the same Way in the Plural ; as, *le Palais*, the Palace ; *Des Palais*, Palaces ; *Une Perdrix*, a Partridge ; *Des Perdrix*, Partridges.

Nouns ending in *al* and *ail*, change their Plurals into *aux* ; as, *Animal*, a Creature ; *Des Animaux*, Creatures ; *Travail*, Labour ; *Travaux*, Labours.

But *Attiral*, a Train ; *Bal*, a Ball ; *Evantail*, a Fan ; *Mail*, a Mell ; *Serrail*, a Seraglio, end the same Way in the *Plural Number*.

Nouns ending in *au*, and *eu*, change their *Plurals* into *x* ; as, *Un Chapeau*, an Hat ; *Des Chapeaux*, Hats ; *Un Feu*, a Fire ; *Des Feux*, Fires.

Nouns ending in *é Masculine*, change their *Plurals* into *ez* ; as, *Beauté*, Beauty ; *Des Beautés*, Beauties.

Ayeul, a Grandfather, makes its *Plural Ayeux* ; *Oeil*, the Eye, *Les Yeux* ; *Ciel*, the Heaven, *les Cieux*.

Nouns ending in *t*, turn in the *Plural t* into *s* ; as, *un Enfant*, a Child ; *Des Enfants*, Children.

Of the forming of *Adjectives* of the *Plural Number*.

There is the same Rule for forming the *Plural Number* of *Adjectives*, as of *Substantives*, by adding *s* ; as, *froid*, cold, *Froids* ; *Particulier*, particular, *Particuliers*.

But *General* and *Special*, make their *Plurals* *generaux* and *speciaux*.

These ending in *s* and *x*, are the same in the *Plural Number* ; as, *Courtois*, courteous ; *Des Hommes courtois* ; *Heureux*, *Des Hommes heureux*.

Of the forming of *Substantives* of the *Feminine Gender*.

Substantives Feminine, are form'd of the *Masculine*, by adding *e Feminine* ; as *Cousin*, *Cousine* ; *Marquis*, *Marquise* ; *Marchand*, *Marchande*.

To *Substantives Masculine*, ending in *ion* and *on*, add in the *Feminine ne* ; as, *Chien*, a Dog ; *Chienne*, a Bitch ; *Fripon*, a Rogue, *Friponne*.

Substantives Masculine, ending in *eur*, take in their *Feminines euse* ; as, *Menteur*, a Lyar, *Menteuse*.

Empereur, makes *Imperatrice* : *Electeur*, *Electrice* : *Tuteur*, *Tutrice* : *Curateur*, *Curatrice* : *Inventeur*, *Inventrice* : *Acteur*, *Actrice* : *Protecteur*, *Protectrice* : *Conserveur*,

Chasseur, Conservatrice : Serviteur, Servante : Pecheur, Pecheresse : Vengeur, Vengeresse : Prince, Princesse : Comte, Comtesse : Dieu, Deesse : Roy, Reine : Duc, Duchesse : Neveu, Niece : Fil, Fille : Fumeau, Fumelle : Maquereau, Maquerelle : Loup, Louve : Levrier, Levette : Laron, Laronesse : Forogn, Furesse : Nourissier, Nourice.

The following *Substantives*, *Temoin*, *Auteur*, *Possesseur*, and *Successeur*, are not changed, but continue so in the *Feminine Gender*.

Of the Formation of *Adjectives* of the *Feminine Gender*.

Adjectives Feminine, are generally form'd of the *Masculine*, by adding *e feminine* ; as *froid*, cold, *Froide* ; *General*, *Generale* ; *Benit*, *Benite*.

From which *General Rule*, are excepted the following *Adjectives*.

Those ending in *c*, turn in the *Feminine c*, into *cbe* ; as *Blanc*, *Blanche*.

But *Grec*, a Greek ; *Turc*, a Turk ; *Public*, publick ; *Caduc*, frail ; *Franc*, free, make their *Feminines Greque*, *Turque*, *Cadueque*, *Franque*, and *Publique*.

The *Feminines* of *Cru*, raw ; *Nud*, naked ; *Verd*, green, are *crue*, *nue*, *verte*.

Those ending in *f*, take in their *Feminines ve* ; as, *vif*, lively, *vive*.

Those ending in *g*, take in their *Feminines ue* ; as, *Long* ; *Longue*.

Those ending in *el*, *il*, *ol*, and *ul*, take in their *Feminines le* ; as, *Mortel*, *Mortelle* ; *Gentil*, *Gentille* ; *Fol*, *Folle* ; *Nul*, *Nulle*.

Those ending in *ien* and *on*, take in their *Feminines ne* ; as, *Ancien*, *Ancienne* ; *Bon*, *Bonne*.

The *Feminines* of *bas*, *gras*, *gros*, *epais*, *expres*, and *frais*, are *basse*, *grasse*, *grosse*, *epaisse*, *expresse*, and *fraiche*.

The

The *Feminines* of *plat*, *sot*, *net*, *secret*, and others ending in *et*, take *te*, thus; *Platte*, *nette*, *sotte*, and *se-crette*.

The *Feminines* of *beau*, *nouveau*, and *vieux*, are *belle*, *nouvelle*, and *vieille*.

Those ending in *x*, change the *x* into *se* in the *Feminine*; as, *Heureux*, *Heureuse*. *Geneveux*, *Genereuse*.

But the *Feminines* of *doux*, *faux*, and *roux*, are *douce*, *fauce*, and *rouce*.

Observations on the PRONOUNS.

Pronouns Personal.

The Way of using the *personal Pronouns*, in the *Dative*, and *Accusative Cases*, and the *Relative Articles* en and *y*, being fully shewn in the Formation of *Regular Verbs*, are entirely left out here.

Tho' *moy* be the first *personal Pronoun*, yet it is used with the third *Person* of the *auxiliary Verb etre*; as, *c'est moy*. *Le* is often put as a *Relative Article* instead of a *Noun*; as, *est il malade*, Is he sick? *Oui il l'est*, yes he is so.

Personal Nominative Pronouns are to be repeated, when the *Tense* or *Person* of the *Verb* are altered; as, *Je viendrai chez vous demain, et je souhaiterois que vous y fussiez*, I'll come to your House to-morrow, and I wish you were there. 2dly, When we pass from the *Negation*, to an *Affirmation*; as, *Il n'a point de Honte de ses Actions, et il fait Gloire de ses Vices*, He is not ashamed of his Actions, and glories in his Vice.

Lui, *Elle*, *Eux*, and *Elles*, are only said of *Persons*, but not when we speak of inanimate or irrational Beings; as, *est ce-la votre Frere?* Is that your Brother? *Oui c'est, lui*, Yes 'tis he. *Est cela votre soeur*, Is that your Sister? *Oui c'est elle*, Yes 'tis she. *Est ce-la votre Couteau*, Is that your Knife. *Oui ce l'est*, Yes 'tis it. *Est ce-la votre Robe*, Is that your Gown. *Oui ce l'est*, Yes 'tis it. And thus we say, *ce Cheval est fugueux, ne vous y fiez*.

siez pas, That's an unruly Horse, don't trust yourself with him. And not, *ne vous lui siez pas*.

The *Dative Cases* of personal Pronouns *à moi, à toi, à lui, à elle, à nous, à vous, à eux, à elles*, are often used to express Possession of a Thing in an absolute Manner. as, *Ce Livre est à moi*, That Book's mine. *Cette Maison est à eux*, That House is theirs.

The same Way of expressing Possession is used in *Substantives* also; as, *Cette Table est à mon Frere*, That Table is my Brothers.

Pronouns Demonstrative.

The Difference between *ce, cet, cette, celui* and *celle*, being already shewn in the Pronouns, they are omitted here.

These Pronouns, *celui* and *celle*, after a *Verb* or *Preposition*, are englished him and her; as, *J'aime celui qui agit de bonne Foi*, I love him who deals honestly. *Mariez vous à celle qui vous agréé le mieux*, marry her who pleases you best.

But when these Pronouns are used for Things, they are englished it; as, *Voici celui qui me plaît le mieux*, Here it is that pleases me best.

Tho' these Particles *ci* and *là* are frequently used after *celui* and *celle* in the End of a Sentence; yet when they begin the Sentence, and the *Relative qui* comes after them, the *Verb, Noun, or Participle* depending on *celui* or *celle*, must come in before *qui*; as, *Celui-là est souvent trompé qui croit à un Menteur*, he is often cheated who trusts a Liar. And not, *Celui là qui croit à un Menteur est souvent trompé*.

But these *Relatives qui* and *que* come more frequently after *ce*; as, *C'est ce qui m'afflige*, it is that which afflicts me. *Faites ce qu'il vous plaira*, Do what you please.

Pro-

Pronouns Possessive.

In *possessive Pronouns* the Gender does not follow that of the Person speaking, but it agrees with the particular Gender of every Noun they are join'd to; as, *Son pere*, her Father. *Sa mere*, his Mother.

And in the Use of the *Masculine Pronouns*, they rather chuse to clash with the Rules of Grammar, than grate the Ear with an ill Sound; and they put these *Pronouns* before Nouns of the *Feminine Gender*, which begin with a Vowel, or *H* mute; as, *Mon ame*, *Son Histoire*.

Tho' the *Pronoun le*, is often put as a *Particle*, indeclinable with *Adjectives* for both Genders; as, *Etes vous malade*, Are you sick? *Oui je le suis*, Yes I am so. *Sont ils mechans*, Are they wicked? *Oui ils le sont*, Yes they are so. Yet when it is used with a *Substantive* of the *Feminine Gender*, *la* must be used; as, *Etes vous la Servante de la Maison*, Are you the Servant of the House? *Oui je la suis*, Yes I am she. Sometimes these singular absolute *Pronouns le mien, le tien, le sien, &c.* signify ones Money or Estate; as, *J'ai depensé cent Ecus du mien*, I have spent an hundred Crowns of my own Estate.

Sometimes these plural *Pronouns, les miens, les tiens, les siens, &c.* signifies one Friends and Relations, or People of ones Party; as, *Il est allé vers les siens*, he is gone to his Friends.

Pronouns Relative.

The *Relative qui* is never used in the *Genitive* or *Dative Case*, but when we speak of Persons; as, *L'Homme de qui vous parlez*, the Man of whom you speak. *Mon ami à qui je me fie*, my Friend to whom I trust.

But when we speak of irrational or inanimate Things, we use *lequel* or *laquelle*; as, *C'est un Cheval duquel je connois les Defauts*, 'tis an Horse whose Faults I know.

know. *La Table de laquelle je vous donnois la Mesure,* the Table of which I gave you the Measure.

But when we speak of Glory; Virtue, Victory, or Fame, *qui* is used; as, *la Gloire à qui je me suis dévoué,* the Glory to which I have devoted myself.

Qui is likewise used when we express personal Phrases of irrational or inanimate Beings; as, *le Cheval à qui je dois ma vie,* the Horse to whom I owe my Life. *Voilà une Fleur à qui j'ay donné mon Coeur,* there's a Flower to which I have given my Affection.

Qui is often repeated in the same Sentence; as, *Il y a des Gens qui n'aiment que ce qui leur nuit,* there are some People who love nothing but what hurts them.

But when there are several *qui's* which have Relation to the same *Substantive* without a *Copulative*, then we use *lequel* or *laquelle*; as, *C'est un Homme qui vient des Indes, lequel apporte Quantité de Pierres.* And not, *qui apporte, &c.* But with a *Copulative* it is used, *qui vient, et qui apporte.*

The *Pronoun que* is used instead of *de qui, à qui, ou, d'ou, dont, avec lequel, and laquelle*; as, *C'est de vous que l'on parle,* 'tis of you they speak. *C'est à lui que je me adresse,* 'tis to him I address myself. *C'est en France qu'on boit de bon vin,* 'tis in France they drink good Wine.

Que before an *Infinitive* signifies only; as, *Je ne puis que diviner,* I can only guess.

There is this Difference always to be observ'd between *qui* and *que*. *Qui* is always the *Nominative* governing; as, *La Dame qui passe par là,* the Lady who goes that Way. *Que* is the *Accusative* govern'd; as, *La Dame que vous connoissez,* the Lady whom you know.

In all Interrogations there is this Difference between *quel, quelle, lequel, laquelle, qui* and *que*. *Quel, lequel, and laquelle,* are said both of Persons and Things; as, *Quel Homme est ce là,* What Man is that? *Qui* of Persons only. as, *Qui dit ce là,* Who says that? *Que* of Things only. as, *Que cherchez vous,* What are you seeking.

When we express a Choice, we use *lequel* or *laquelle*; as, *Donnez moy lequel vous voulez*, give me which you please.

When *Personne* is a Pronoun, it has no plural Number, is always of the masculine Gender, and signifies no Body or no Man; as, *Je ne connois Personne si heureux que lui*, I know no Body, or no Man so happy as he. But when we speak of a Woman we must say, *Je ne connois aucune Person ne si heureuse qu'elle*, I know no Body, or no Woman so happy as she.

Chaque and *chaqu'un*, are thus used, *chaque* is used adjectively with a Substantive. as, *Chaque jour* each Day. *Chaqu'un*, is used alone; as, *Chaqu'un le dit*, every Body says it.

Quelque and *quelqu'un*, are used the same Way; as, *quelque Affaire*, some Business. *Quelqu'un fera cela*, some Body will do that.

Of the Construction of NOUNS.

The Substantive and Adjective agree in Gender, Number and Case; as, *Un bon Homme*, a good Man. *Une bonne Femme*, a good Woman. *Des beaux Jardins*, some fine Gardens.

Many Substantives join'd together will have the Verb following in the plural Number; as, *Le Roy et la Reine sont en Ville*, the King and Queen are in Town.

If one Substantive be Masculine, and the other Feminine, the Adjective following must be Masculine, and of the plural Number; as, *Les Hommes et les Femmes sont mortels*, both Men and Women are Mortal.

But if no Verb comes after two Substantives of a different Gender, then the Adjective agrees with them in Number, and with the last in Gender; as, *J'ay le Coeur et la Bouche ouverte à vos Louanges*, My Heart and Mouth are ready for your Praises.

When two Substantives come together, one whereof depends upon the other, the second must be in the Genitive Case; as, *Le Palais du Roy*, the King's Palace.

When

When several *Substantives* of different *Genders* come together in the same Phrase, and are to be gathered under one *Adjective*, in such a Case, to avoid Obscurity, we use the Word *Chose*, or some other *Substantive* agreeable to the Nature of those *Substantives*; as, *l'or* or *l'Argent*, *la Renommée*, *les Honneurs*, et *les Dignités sont des Choses incertaines*; Gold, Silver, Fame, Honours, and Dignities, are Things or Goods uncertain and perishable.

Adjectives are sometimes placed before, and sometimes after the *Substantive*; as, *un Livre*, a Book; *Deux Chambres*, two Chambers: But all *Quotations* are excepted; as, *Livre premier*, the first Book.

The following *Adjectives* go generally before the *Substantives*.

<i>Bon</i> ,	Good	<i>Jeun</i> ,	Young.
<i>Mauvais</i> ,	Bad, or ill.	<i>Vieux</i> ,	Old.
<i>Mechant</i> ,	Wicked.	<i>Petit</i> ,	Little,
<i>Grand</i> ,	Great	<i>Gros</i> ,	Big.
<i>Cbetif</i> ,	Sorry.	<i>Beau</i> ,	Handsome.
<i>Galant</i> ,	Gallant.	<i>Laid</i> ,	Ugly.
<i>Pauvre</i> ,	Poor.	<i>Aimable</i> ,	Lovely.
<i>Meilleur</i> ,	Better.	<i>Honnête</i> ,	Honest.

Comparatives and *Superlatives* are also generally put before *Substantives*; as, *une plus belle Fille que vous*, an handsomer Girl than you: *Le plus bonnête du Monde*, the honestest Man in the World.

But these forenamed *Adjectives* may be put after the *Substantives*, when two or more are join'd to them; as, *un Homme bon et bonnête*, a good honest Man; *Une Femme belle, riche, et sage*, an handsome rich discreet Woman.

Adjectives relating to a Thing that follows, are put after the *Substantives* also; as, *un Garçon beau comme un Ange*, a Boy as handsome as an Angel.

Adjectives that express a Colour, come after the *Substantive*; as, *du Vin rouge*, red Wine: As also *Ad-*
N 2
jectives,

jectives, form'd from Names of Nations ; as, *un Gentil homme François*, a French Gentleman : And *Adjectives*, which express a Quality of the *Air*, *Weather*, and *Element* ; as, *un Temps froid*, a cold Season ; *Un Lieu humide*, a moist Place ; *Un Air pure*, a pure Air.

All *Participles Passive* are put after the *Substantives* also ; as, *un Homme connu*, a known Man ; *Un Discours feint*, a feigned Discourse ; *Un Chemin battu*, a beaten Road.

Of the *Article* of the *Nominative*.

The *French* use *le* for the *Masculine*, *la* for the *Feminine*, and *les* for the *Plural Number* of both *Genders* ; as, *le Vin est bon* ; Wine is good ; *La Faveur du Prince est agréable*, the Prince's Favour is agreeable ; *Les bons Hommes sont rares*, good Men are rare.

But all proper Names of Men, Women, Gods, Goddesses, Angels good or bad ; Names of Months, Days and Villages, want the *Article* of the *Nominative* ; as, *Priame Roy des Troyens*, Priamus King of the Trojans.

But if an *Adjective* be join'd with any of these proper Names, then we put the *Article* agreeing with them ; as, *le grand Baltazar*, the great Baltazar.

Of the *Article* of the *Genitive*, both *Definite* and *Indefinite*.

The *Definite Article* of the *Genitive Case* for the *Masculine Gender*, and *Singular Number*, is *Du* ; as, *le Plaisir du Roy*, the King's Pleasure. *De la* is the *Definite Article* of the *Feminine Gender* and *Singular Number* ; as, *la soeur de la Reine*, the Queen's Sister.

The *Definite Article* of the *Genitive Case* of the *Plural Number* for both *Genders*, is *Des* ; as, *les Actions des Anglois*, the Actions of the English. But when an *Adjective* comes before a *Substantive* in Place of *du*, *de la*, and *des*, the *Article de* is used. Examples, *Voilà du Vin*, there's some Wine ; *Voilà de bon Vin*, there's some good Wine ; *Voici de la Viande*, here's some Meat ; *Voici de bonne Viande*, here's some good Meat ;

Il y a

Il y a des Dames dans nôtre Jardin, there are some Ladies in our Garden : *Il y a de belles Dames dans le Parloir*, there are some pretty Ladies in the Parlour.

The *Indefinite Article* of the *Genitive* for both *Genders* and *Numbers* is *De* ; as, *un peu de Vin*, a little Wine ; *Bien de Gens*, a good many People.

But *De* is *Definite*, when join'd to any *proper Noun* ; as, *la Glorie de Jaque*, James's Glory ; *Les Richesses de Paris*, the Riches of Paris.

Of the *Article* of the *Dative*, both *Definite* and *Indefinite*.

Au is the *Definite Article* of the *Dative Case* for the *Masculine Gender*, and *Singular Number* ; as, *Je parlois au Roy*, I spoke to the King. *A la* is the *Definite Article* for the *Feminine Gender* ; as, *j' iray a la Maison*, I'll go to the House. *Aux* is the *Definite Article* for the *Plural Number*, and both *Genders* ; as, *Je parleray aux Hommes de vôtre Maison*, I'll speak to the Men of your House.

A is the *Indefinite Article* for both *Genders* and *Numbers* ; as, *J'ay donné mon Epée à vôtre Frere*, I have given my Sword to your Brother.

But *à* is *Definite* when join'd to any *proper Name* ; as, *Je parleray à Pierre*, I'll speak to Peter ; *Il est à Londres*, he is at London.

Of the *Regimen* of *Verbs*.

All *Verbs* either in the *Indicative* or *Optative Mood*, require before or after them a *Nominative*, which agrees with them in *Number* and *Person* ; as, *J'ecriray une Lettre*, I shall write a Letter ; *Vous dinerez avec moy demain*.

The *first Person* is accounted better than the *second*, and the *second* better than the *third*, and therefore when two or more *Persons* go before a *Verb*, it always agrees with the *best Person* ; as, *lui et moy avons diné*,
He

He and I have dined ; *vous et elle serez bien venu*, you and she shall be welcome.

But when we speak of our selves, we must never be first named : Thus we must not say, *Moy et vous dînerons*, but *vous et moy dînerons*.

When two or more *Nominatives Singular* are separated by the disjunctive *Article ou*, the *Verb* is generally put in the *Singular Number* ; as, *ou la Rage ou le Desespoir le fera faire* : Either Rage or Despair will make him do it.

When there are several *Nominatives*, the last of which is in the *Singular Number*, and separated from the rest by the *Particle mais*, the *Verb* must be in the *Singular Number* ; as, *non seulement ses Honneurs, et ses Richesses, mais aussi sa Reputation evanuit*, not only his Honours and Riches, but also his Reputation did vanish away.

After *Collective Words* (such as *Infinité, Quantité, la plus Part*) the *Verb* agrees in *Number* with the *Substantive* that comes after the *Collective* ; as, *une Infinité des Hommes aiment le Plaisir*, a great many Men love Pleasure.

The *Pronoun demonstrative ce*, join'd with the *Verb être*, requires a *Singular Number*, except when the *Verb* is followed by the *Pronouns eux*, or *elles*, or some *Plural Noun*, and the *Verb* in the *Present* or *Future Tenses* ; as, *c'est moy*, 'tis I ; *c'est nous*, 'tis us ; but *ce sent eux*, 'tis they ; *Ce sont nos amis*, 'tis our Friends ; *Ce sont de bons Gens*.

But when *qui* is the *Nominative* of the *Verb*, the *Verb* must be in the same *Person* of the foregoing *Pronouns* ; as, *si c'étoit moy qui avois fait cela*, if it had been I who had done that ; *Si c'étoit elle qui avoit dancé*, if it had been she who had danced.

All *active Verbs*, and the *auxiliary Verb, avoir*, govern the *Accusative* , as, *un bon Roy punit les mechans*, a good King punishes the Wicked ; *J'ai un bon Cheval*, I have a good Horse.

Verbs of enjoying, serving, jeering, vaunting, distrusting, remembring, pitying, growing, weary, grieving,

grieving, and rejoicing, as also the *Verbs mourir, enrager, and perir*, govern the *Genitive*; as, *il jouit d'une grande Paix*, he enjoys a great Peace; *Je me souviens de votre Frere*, I remember your Brother.

The *Verbs* which in other Languages govern the *Accusative* of the Thing, and the *Ablative* of the Person, in *French*, govern the *Dative* of the Person; as, *il demandoit Congé au Roy*, he askt Leave of the King.

All *Verbs* of giving, attributing and rendering, govern the *Accusative* of the Thing, and the *Dative* of the Person; as, *donnez mon Cheval à mon frere*, give my Horse to my Brother.

Verbs of obeying, pleasing, displeasing, granting and denying, govern the *Dative*; as, *un bon Serviteur obéit à Son Maître*, a good Servant obeys his Master.

Of the several *Tenses* of *Verbs*, and the Way of using them.

The *French* use the *Present* of the *Indicative*, as all other Nations do, to express the present Action; as, *il parle à mon Frere*, he speaks to my Brother.

But it is sometimes used for the Time past; as, *l'ayant trouvé dans la Rue il l'amene chez lui*, having found him in the Streets, he carried him to his House.

And sometimes it is used for the Time to come; as, *quel jour est il demain?* What Day is To-morrow? *Il est demain Fête*, 'twill be Holy-Day To-Morrow.

The *Preterimperfect* is used when we express an Action begun, and not ended, and is generally attended by *quand, comme, dans ce Temps là, or mais*; as, *Je parlois de lui quand il entra*, I was speaking of him when he came in. *J'écrivois une Lettre, mais il entra de la Compagnie, qui m'empêcha de l'achever*, I was writing a Letter, but there came in some Company which hindered me to end it.

The *Perfect Definite* is used to express a precise and determin'd Time; as, *Je parlay à votre Pere hier*, I spoke to your Father Yesterday.

The

The *Perfect Indefinite* is used either to express an Action perfectly past, without determining any precise Time, and it is generally express'd in *English* as the *Preterimperfect*; as, *J'ay parlé de vous trente Fois*, I spoke of you thirty Times. Or else it serves to express an Action done the same Day one speaks in; as, *J'ay mangé un Poulet ce Matin*, I have eaten a Pullet this Morning.

The *first Preterpluperfect* is so called, because it expresses an Action not only perfectly past, but done before another of which one speaks, was begun; as, *J'avois chanté avant que vous entrassiez*, I had Sung before you came in.

The *second Preterpluperfect*, or *Definite compounded*, expresses an Action perfectly past, and preceeding another, and mentions a precise and determined Time; as, *J'eus achevé mon Ouvrage hier avant que mon Frere arrivât*, I had finish'd my Work Yesterday, before my Brother arrived.

The *Future* expresses a Time to come; as, *Je viendray chez vous demain*, I'll come to your House To-morrow.

The *Imperative* is used when we express Actions of commanding, intreating, or forbidding; as, *venez chez nous*, come to our House. *Ne pretez pas mon Cheval*, don't lend my Horse.

The *Present* of the *Optative* is rendered several Ways in *English*; but two principally, to wit, *Do*, and *May*.

It is used by *Do*, after these conditional Conjunctions, *pourveuque*, *en cas que*, *soit que*, *jusqu'à ce que*, *sans que*, and *à moins que*; as, *pourveuqu'il parle à votre Frere*, provided he do speak to your Brother.

It is used by *May*, after *afinque*, *Dieu vueille que*, and *je prie que*; as, *Dieu vueille qu'il vienne*, God grant he may come.

3dly, This *Tense* is englished *Will*, after *Verbs* of fearing, doubting, believing, and thinking, if the *Article que* comes after; as, *J'ay peur qu'il se fache*, I fear

fear he will be angry. *Croyez vous qu'il le fasse ?*
Do you believe that he will do it ?

4thly, It is sometimes englished by *Shall* ; as,
J'entens que chacun fasse sa Part, I mean that every
one shall do his Part.

5thly, It is sometimes englished by *Should* ; as,
Je ne souhaite pas qu'il meure, I don't wish that he
should die.

6thly, It is sometimes englished by the *Present*
Tense of the *Indicative*, when it comes after the *Con-*
junctions bienque, quoique, encoreque ; as, *quoi qu'il*
m'aime, altho' he loves me.

As also after the *Relative qui* ; as, *il n'y a Personne*
si parfait qui n'ait ses Defauts, there is no Body so
perfect but has his Failings. *Il n'y a Personne qui*
ne le sache, there is no Body but knows it

Lastly, this *Tense* after an entorcing *Verb*, is eng-
lished by the *Infinitive Mood* ; as, *Je veux qu'il sache*,
I will have him know it.

The *first Imperfect* is rendred three several Ways
in *English*, *should, would, and could* : *Should* shews a
conditional Necessity of doing a Thing, as, *Je di-*
nerois avec vous demain, or, *Je devrois diner avec vous*,
I should Dine with you, or I ought to Dine with
you. *Would* shews a conditional Inclination, as, *Je*
boirois un verre de vin à cette Heure, je voudrois boire
un verre de vin, I would drink a Glafs of Wine.
Could, shews a conditional Power, as, *Je vous don-*
nerois une Bouteille de vin, or, *Je pourrois vous donner*
une Bouteille de vin, I could give you a Bottle of
Wine.

The *second Imperfect* is rendred several Ways in
English, it is rendred as the *Imperfect and Definite*
of the *Indicative*, after these *Conjunctions, bienque, quoi-*
que, encoreque, nonobstant que, de peurque, avant que,
Jus qu'a ce que, as, *quoi que je lui parlasse*, altho' I
spoke to him. Again, it is used with these Words,
could, would, or should ; as *il seroit a souhaiter que je*
lui parlasse, it were to be wish'd that I could speak
to him. *Je souhaite qu'il continuât ses Etudes*, I am
O desirous

desirous that he should continue his Studies. After the *Conjunction a fin que*, this *Tense* is englished with might, as, *Il dit ces Paroles expres a fin que la Compagnie se retirât*, he said these Words purposely that the Company might be gone.

The *Perfect* for the most Part is exprest the same Way as the *Perfect* of the *Indicative*, but with this Difference, that it is always attended by some *Conjunction*, *quoique*, *amoinisque*, *pourveuque*; as, *quoique je lui ai donné un Cheval*, altho' I have given him an Horse. *A moins qu'il ait écrit une Lettre*, unless he has written a Letter.

The first *Preterpluperfect* is englished the same Way as the first *Imperfect*, but with this Difference: The *Imperfect* relates to a Time to come, but this relates to a Time past; as, *J'aurois diné avec vous hier*, I should have dined with you Yesterday.

But it is sometimes englished as the first *Preterpluperfect* of the *Indicative*; as, *Il me donna ordre d'aller chez lui tout aussi tôt que j'aurois diné*, he ordered me to go to his House as soon I had dined.

The second *Preterpluperfect* is englished might have done, and relates to a Time past; as, *J'eusse soupé avec votre soeur hier au soir*, I might have sup'd with your Sister Yesterday Night.

But it is sometimes englished as the second *Preterpluperfect* of the *Indicative*; as, *si je lui eusse parlé hier*, if I had spoken to him Yesterday.

The *Future* is englished by have, and shall have done; as, *Je vous donneray un Ecu quand vous aurez fait*, I'll give you a Crown when you have done. *J'aurai écrit mes Lettres dans une Heure d'ici*, I shall have written my Letters an Hour hence.

When it is exprest'd by *have*, it is always join'd with a *Conjunction*; but it has none when it is exprest'd by *shall have*.

The *Infinitive Mood* is used several Ways.

First, it is used without any *Preposition*; as, *il veut apprendre le François*, he will learn French. *Je vais danser*

danser avec votre soeur, I am going to dance with your Sister.

2dly, It is used with these *Prepositions*, *A De*, and *Pour*. *A* is used after the *Verb Avoir*; as, *J'ay une Lettre à écrire*, I have a Letter to write.

3dly, After these *Impersonal Verbs*, *il, y, a*, and *c'est*; as, *il y a beaucoup à gagner*, there's much to be gotten. *C'est à vous à parler*, you are to speak.

4thly. After any of these *Adjectives* *bon, propre, aisé, facile, admirable, horrible, sujet, enclin, porté, prêt*.

5thly. After these *Verbs*.

<i>Aider,</i>	To help.	<i>Passer le tems,</i>	To spend the (Time.
<i>Apprendre,</i>	To learn.	<i>Continuer,</i>	To continue.
<i>Commencer,</i>	To begin.	<i>Destiner,</i>	To appoint.
<i>Condemner,</i>	To condemn	<i>Disposer,</i>	To dispose.
<i>Encourager,</i>	To encourage	<i>Employer,</i>	To imploy.
<i>Enseigner,</i>	To teach.	<i>Exhorter,</i>	To exhort.
<i>Inciter,</i>	To incite.	<i>Forcer,</i>	To force.
<i>Inviter,</i>	To invite.	<i>Travailler,</i>	To work.
<i>Montrer,</i>	To shew.	<i>Prendre plaisir</i>	To take Plea- (sure.

De is used when a *Substantive* is found between two *Verbs*; as, *J'ay Raison de dire cela*, I have Reason to say that.

2dly. After *Substantives* that signify *Desire* or *Diversion*; as, *J'ay dessein d'aller à Paris*, I design to go to Paris.

3dly. After the *Impersonal Verb il est*; as, *il est bon d'apprendre quelque Chose*, 'tis good to learn something.

4thly. After these *Adjectives* *aise, ravi, content, heureux, mal heureux, marri, fâché, las*; as, *Je suis bien aise de vous voir*, I am very glad to see you.

5thly. After *Verbs* of *commanding, intreating, advising, promising, permitting and persuading*, and their *Contraries*; as, *Je vous prie de m'accorder cette Grace là*, I beseech you to grant me that Favour.

6thly. After these Words, *point, etat, loin, afin, avant, que* ; as, *li faut bien vivre afin de bien mourir*, we must live well, that so we may die well.

Lastly, It is used before an *Infinitive* in the Beginning of a Sentence ; as, *de s'imaginer qu'il viendra c'est une Folie*, 'tis a Folly to imagine he will come.

Pour is used to signify the End and Design, or Cause of an Action ; as, *Je viens pour vous dire des Nouvelles*, I come to tell you some News. It is also used after the *Adverbs trop and assez* ; as, *elle est trop sage pour faire cela*, She is too wise to do that. *Il est assez genereux pour accorder cela*, He is generous enough to grant that.

Moreover it is used before the *Infinitive* in the Beginning of a Sentence ; as, *pour avoir tant voyagé je ne trouve pas qu'il soit tant raffiné*, tho' he has travell'd so much, yet I don't find that he has learn't much Wit.

Lastly, this *Mood* is used after these two *Prepositions sans and après* ; as, *il est parti sans me dire adieu*, he is gone away without bidding me Farewel. *Après avoir bien diné ils se mirent à jouer*, after having din'd plentifully, then they fell to play.

Of PARTICIPLES.

The *Participle Active* ending in *ant*, is of all Numbers, Genders, and Persons, so long as it has the Force and Signification of the *Verb* from which it derives its Signification ; as, *le Roy étant assis sur son Trone*, the King being sat upon his Throne. *La Reine étant indisposée*, the Queen being indispos'd. *Je les voyois mangeant et buvant*, I saw them eating and drinking.

But after a *Noun Masculine*, in the *Plural Number*, we say, *ayans and etans* ; as, *mes Amis ayans à Coeur ma Conservation*, my Friends taking my Safety to Heart. *Mes Amis etans sur le Point de venir me trouver*, my Friends just coming to see me.

But when they become *Adjectives*, they participate of its Nature ; as, *un visage charmant*, a charming Face. *Une voix charmante*, a charming Voice.

Many

Many of them take the Nature of a *Substantive*; as, *le trenchant d'une Epée*, the Edge of a Sword. *Le courant de l'Eau*, the Current of the Water.

Lastly, this *Participle* is often used with the *Preposition* *en* before it; as, *en mangeant*, for *comme ils mangeoient*, as they were eating.

The *Participles Passive* when alone, do not change their Termination for any Gender or Number; as, *il a aimé votre soeur ils ont acheté une Salade*.

But when any of these *Pronouns*, *que, le, la me, te, nous*, and *vous* come before the *Participle*, then it must agree with the *Pronoun* both in Gender and Number; as, *la Lettre que j'ay lue*, the Letter which I have read. *Les Hommes que j'ay vus*, the Men whom I have seen. *Les Filles que j'ay rencontrées*, the Girls whom I met. *Ils se sont fâchez. Elles se sont fâchées*, they are angry.

The *Participle Passive* is indeclinable, when there follows a *Verb* in the *Infinitive Mood*; as, *elle s'est fait Peindre*, She had her Picture drawn. *Je les ai vu sortir*, I saw them go out.

When the *Participle* comes after the *Particle que*, and after the *Particle* a *Substantive*, which in natural Construction should go before, then the *Participle* remains invariable also; as *les Lettres que m'a donné ma mere*, the Letters which my Mother has given me.

OF ADVERBS.

The *French* generally use two Negations, *ne* and *pas*, *ne* and *point*, or *ne* and *jamais*; as, *il ne va pas a l'Eglise il n'est jamais au Logis*.

There is this Difference between *pas* and *point*, *pas* is only a simple Negation; as, *il ne va pas a la ville*, he does not go to the Town. *Point* is absolute, and signifies not at all; as, *Il ne va Point a la ville*, he does not go to the Town at all.

Pas is generally used before *Adverbs*; as, *il n'a pas beaucoup d'Esprit*, he has not much Wit. *Point* is used before *Nouns*, with the *Article de* after it; as, *Je n'ay point d'Argent*.
But

But these two *Articles*, *pas* and *point*, are often left out.

1st. They are left out when the *Conjunction* *ni* is used; as, *Je n'ay ni or, ni Argent*, I have neither Gold nor Money.

2dly. Before *rien*, *plus*, and *personne*; as, *Je ne crois rien de tout cela*. I believe nothing of all that

3dly. After *plus*, *moins*, *mieux*, *pire*, *meilleur*, *autre*, and *autrement que*; as, *il dit plus, qu'il ne fait*, he says more than he does.

4thly. Before the *Particle* *que*, when it signifies, *si non*, but; as, *il ne m'a écrit qu'une Lettre*, he wrote but one Letter to me. As also when it signifies nothing; as, *vous n'avez que faire*, you have nothing to do.

5thly. After the *Interrogative* *que ne*; as *Que ne parlez vous?* Why don't you speak?

6thly. After the *Conditional Conjunction*, *si ne*; as, *Je veux mourir si n'est vray*, let me die if it be not true.

7thly. After *ne*, with a *Verb* in the *Optative-Mood*; as, *il n'y a Personne qui ne vous connoisse*, there is no Body who does not know you.

8thly. After the *Verbs* *empêcher*, to hinder; *Prendre Garde*, to take Care; and *Craindre*, to fear; as, *J'empêcheray bien qu'il ne le fasse*, I shall keep him from doing it. But *pas* is join'd to the *Verb* *Craindre*, when we wish for the Thing we speak of; as, *Je crains qu'il ne me le donne pas*, I fear he will not give it me. But if we don't desire the Thing we speak of, *pas* is left out; as, *Je crains qu'il ne me le donne*, I fear he will give it me. When *prendre Garde* signifies to take Notice, it is used with the double Negation also; as, *elle ne prend pas garde qu'on se rit d'elle*, She does not take Notice that they laugh at her

9thly. We use but one Negation with the *Preposition* *De*, when we express an Action that will not be done but after a certain Time, or that has not been done a certain While ago; as, *Je ne partiray d'un Mois*, I'll not go away this Month. *Il y a un Mois que je ne l'ay vu*, 'tis a Month since I saw him. But when the *Verb*

is

is in the *Present*, it requires two Negations ; as, *il y a un Mois qu'il ne vient pas me voir*, 'tis a Month since he did not come to see me.

Pas and *point* are also suppress'd with the *Verbs Pouvoir*, and *Sçavoir*, in the Sense of *Pouvoir* ; as, *Je ne pouvois l'ecrire*, I could not write it. *Je ne sçaurois vous refuser cela*, I can't refuse you that. And the French often say, *Je ne sçay qui, de qui, que quoy, a qui pour quoy, ou, comment, quand, quel, si*, without adding *Pas*.

10thly. After the *Verb oser*, to dare, when another *Verb* does follow ; as, *Je n'ose lui refuser cela*, I dare not refuse him that. But when no other *Verb* follows, then *pas* must be added ; as, *Je n'ose pas*, I dare not.

Again, *pas* and *point* are left out, when *rien*, *plus* *goute*, or *mot* come after the *Verb* ; as, *Je ne veux rien de lui*, I will have nothing from him. *Je n'en parleray plus*, I shall speak no more of it. *Je n'en dirai mot*, I shall not say one Word of it.

Pas is elegantly placed before the *Infinitive* with *Ne* before it ; as, *il a trop d'Esprit pour ne pas comprendre cela*, he hath too much Wit not to apprehend that.

Tant and *autant*, *si* and *aussi*, are used differently : *Tant* is used before *Substantives* with a Negation ; as, *il n'a pas tant d'Esprit que vous*, he has not so much Wit as you. *Autant* has no Negation ; as, *il a autant d'Argent que vous*, he has as much Money as you. *Si* is used before *Adjectives* with a Negation ; as, *il n'est pas si sçavant que mon Frere*, he is not so wise as my Brother. *Aussi* has no Negation ; as, *elle est aussi belle que vous*, She is as handsome as you.



OF PREPOSITIONS.

Some *Prepositions* govern the *Nominative* or *Accusative*, some the *Genitive*, and some the *Dative*.

The following *Prepositions* govern the *Genitive*.

<i>Arriere,</i>	}	Behind.		<i>Auprés,</i>	}	Near.
<i>Derriere,</i>				<i>Pres,</i>		
<i>Autour,</i>		About.		<i>Proche,</i>		
<i>Vis à vis,</i>		Overagainst.		<i>Hors,</i>		Out.
				<i>Loin,</i>		Far.

Jusques, 'till; *Conformement*, according to; *Quant*, as for, govern the *Dative*, and all the other *Prepositions* govern the *Nominative*, or *Accusative*.

The *Preposition vers*, relates to a Place; as, *Vers le Ciel*; and *envers* relates to a Person; as *envers mon Pere*.

The *Prepositions en* and *dans* are differently used. *En* is used before *Nouns* that have no *Article*; as, *en Ville*, in Town. *Dans* is used before *Nouns* which have an *Article*; as, *dans le Jardin*, in the Garden.

Again, *en* is used when we mention a Time past, in which one has been doing any Thing; as, *il a composé son Histoire en trois Ans*. But when we mention a Time to come, then we use *dans*; as, *il viendra dans huit jours*.

When we speak of a Place wherein we lay any Thing, we use *dans*; as, *mettez ce Livre dans votre Coffre*.

Faute is used before a *Noun*; as, *faute d'Argent*, for want of Money. *A faute* before a *Verb*; as, *a faute de payer*, for not paying.





A

VOCABULARY

FRENCH and ENGLISH.

DIEU le Pere
Dieu le Fils

Dieu le Saint Esprit

Nôtre Createur

Nôtre Redempteur

La Création

Le Consolateur

Le Sanctificateur

La Nature

Le Paradis

La Gloire

Le Ciel.

L'Enfer

Des Elemens

Le Feu

L'Aire

La Terre

L'Eau

La Mer

Le Ciel, ou le Firmament

Les Astres

Une Etoile

Le Soleil

GOD the Father
God the Son

God the Holy Ghost

Our Creator

Our Redeemer

The Creation

The Comforter

The Sanctifier

Nature

Paradise

Glory

Heaven

Hell

Of the Elements

The Fire

The Air

The Earth

The Water

The Sea

The Sky

The Stars

A Star

The Sun

P

La

<i>La Lune</i>	The Moon
<i>Le Croissant, ou Demi-Lune</i>	The Crescent, or Half-Moon
<i>Pleine Lune</i>	Full Moon
<i>Une Planete</i>	A Planet
<i>Une Comete</i>	A Comet
<i>Les Rayons du Soleil</i>	The Beams of the Sun
<i>La Lumiere</i>	The Light
<i>Les Tenebres</i>	Darkness
<i>Le Chaud, ou la Chaleur</i>	The Heat
<i>Le Froid</i>	The Cold
<i>Une Vapeur</i>	A Vapour
<i>Le Vent</i>	The Wind
<i>L'Orient</i>	The East
<i>L'Occident</i>	The West
<i>Le Midi</i>	The South
<i>Le Septentrion</i>	The North
<i>Le Temps</i>	The Time
<i>Une Occasion</i>	An Occasion
<i>Le Jour, ou la Journée</i>	The Day
<i>La Pointe, ou le Point du Jour</i>	The Break of Day
<i>L'Aurore, ou L'Aube du Jour</i>	The Dawn
<i>Le Lever du Soleil</i>	The Sun-rising
<i>La Nuit</i>	The Night
<i>Midi</i>	Noon
<i>Minuit</i>	Midnight
<i>Le Matin, ou la Matinée</i>	The Morning
<i>Le Soir, ou la Soirée</i>	The Evening
<i>Le Coucher du Soleil</i>	The Sun-set
<i>Un Jour de Fête</i>	A Holy Day
<i>Une Fête</i>	A Festival
<i>Un Jour Ouvrier, ou Ouvrable</i>	A Work-Day
<i>Aujourd'hui</i>	To-day
<i>Hier</i>	Yesterday
<i>Avant Hier</i>	The Day before yesterday
<i>Demain</i>	To-morrow
<i>Après Demain</i>	After To-morrow
<i>Une Heure</i>	An Hour

Demi-Heure
Un Quart d'Heure
Une Minute
Un Moment
Un Instant
Une Semaine
Un Mois
Un An, ou une Année
Une Cicle
L'Eternité
Le Commencement
Le Milieu
La Fin

Half an Hour
 A Quarter of an Hour
 A Minute
 A Moment
 An Instant
 A Week
 A Month
 A Year
 An Age
 Eternity
 The Beginning
 The Middle
 The End

Les Jours de la Semaine.

The Days of the Week.

Lundi
Mardi
Mecredi
Jeudi
Vendredi
Samedi
Dimanche

Monday
 Tuesday
 Wednesday
 Thursday
 Friday
 Saturday
 Sunday

Les Mois de l'Année.

The Months of the Year.

Janvier
Fevrier
Mars
Avril
May
Juin
Juillet
Août
Septembre
Octobre
Novembre
Decembre

January
 February
 March
 April
 May
 June
 July
 August
 September
 October
 November
 December

*Les quatre Saisons de l'An-
née.*

The four Seasons of the
Year.

Le Printems

The Spring

L'Ete

The Summer

*L'Automne, ou la Chute des
Fueilles.*

The Autumn or Fall of
the Leaf

L'Hiver

The Winter

Le Genre Humain.

Mankind.

Un Homme

A Man

Une Femme

A Woman

Un Vieillard, ou Vieux Homme

An old Man

Une Vieille, ou une Vieille Femme

An old Woman

Un jeune Homme

A young Man

Une jeune Femme

A young Woman

Un Garçon.

A Boy

Une Fille

A Girl

Un Enfant

A Child

Un jeune Garçon

A Youth

Une Vierge, ou une Pucelle

A Maid or Virgin

Un Géant

A Giant

Un Nain

A Dwarf

L'Enfance

Childhood

La Jeunesse

Youth

La Virilité

Manhood

La Vieillesse.

Old Age

Du Manger.

Of Eating.

De la Nourriture

Some Food

Des Viures

Some Victuals

Des Provisions

Some Provisions

Un Repas

A Meal

Le Dejeuner

The Breakfast

Le Diner

The Dinner

Le Souper

The Supper

Le Gouter

The Afternooning

Un

<i>Un Festin</i>	A Feast
<i>Un Regal</i>	A Treat
<i>Un Convié</i>	A Guest
<i>Une Collation</i>	A Collation
<i>Le Pain</i>	The Bread
<i>Du Pain de Ménage</i>	Some Household Bread
<i>Du Pain Blanc</i>	Some white Bread
<i>Du Pain bis</i>	Some brown Bread
<i>Du Pain frais, ou mollet</i>	Some new Bread
<i>Du Pain rassis, ou dur</i>	Some stale Bread
<i>Du Pain chaud</i>	Some hot Bread
<i>Du Pain Moisi</i>	Some mouldy Bread
<i>Une Mie</i>	A Crum
<i>Une Miette</i>	A little Crum
<i>La Croûte de dessus</i>	The upper Crust
<i>La Croûte de dessous</i>	The under Crust
<i>La Baisure</i>	The kissing Crust
<i>L'Entamure</i>	The first Cut
<i>Un Pain d'un Sol</i>	A Penny Loaf
<i>Un gros Pain</i>	A great Loaf
<i>Un petit Pain</i>	A small Loaf
<i>Une Miche</i>	A Manchet
<i>Un Biscuit</i>	A Bisket
<i>Une Rotie</i>	A Toast
<i>Un Morceau</i>	A Bit
<i>Une Pièce</i>	A Piece
<i>Une Trenché</i>	A Slice
<i>De la Viande</i>	Some Meat
<i>Du Bœuf bouilli</i>	Some boyl'd Beef
<i>Du Bœuf roti</i>	Some roasted Beef
<i>Du Bœuf salé</i>	Some salted Beef
<i>Du Bœuf Gras</i>	Some fat Beef
<i>Du Bœuf maigre</i>	Some lean Beef
<i>Du Mouton</i>	Some Mutton
<i>Du Veau</i>	Some Veal
<i>De l'Agneau</i>	Some Lamb
<i>Du Porc</i>	Some Pork
<i>Du Lard</i>	Some Bacon
<i>Un Jambon</i>	A Gammon of Bacon
<i>Une Saucisse</i>	A Sausage

<i>Un Boudin</i>	A Pudden
<i>De la Venaison</i>	Some Venison
<i>Une Paté d' Anguilles</i>	An Eel Pye
<i>Une Paté de Pigeons</i>	A Pigeon Pye
<i>Une Paté de Pommes</i>	An Apple Pye
<i>Le Bouillon</i>	The Broth
<i>Le Potage</i>	The Pottage
<i>La Soupe</i>	The Soup
<i>Purcé de Pois</i>	Pease Porridge
<i>Soupe au Lait</i>	Milk Porridge
<i>Du Lait</i>	Some Milk
<i>De la Creme</i>	Some Creame
<i>Du Beurre frais</i>	Some new Butter
<i>Une Livre de Beurre</i>	A Pound of Butter
<i>Un Fromage</i>	A Cheefe
<i>Un Oeuf frais</i>	A new-laid Egg
<i>Une Aumette</i>	A Pancake
<i>Un Flan</i>	A Custard
<i>Un Beignet</i>	A Fritter
<i>Une Gaufre</i>	A Wafer
<i>Une Tarte, ou une Tourte</i>	A Tart
<i>Un Gateau</i>	A Cake
<i>Une Salade</i>	A Sallet
<i>Le Sel</i>	The Salt
<i>L' Huile</i>	The Oil
<i>Le Vinaigre</i>	The Vinegar
<i>Un Filet de Vinaigre</i>	A Dash of Vinegar
<i>Une Sauce</i>	A Sauce
<i>La Moutarde</i>	The Mustard
<i>Des Capres</i>	Some Capers
<i>Des Champignons</i>	Some Mushrooms
<i>Des Anchois</i>	Some Anchovies
<i>Les Espices</i>	Spice
<i>Du Sucre</i>	Some Sugar
<i>Du Poivre</i>	Some Pepper
<i>Du Gingembre</i>	Some Ginger
<i>De la Canelle</i>	Some Cinnamon
<i>Des Cloux de Giroffle</i>	Some Cloves
<i>Une Muscade</i>	A Nutmeg
<i>Du Macis</i>	Some Mace

[III]

<i>Du Saffran</i>	Some Saffron
<i>De la Reglisse</i>	Some Liquorice
<i>Des Confitures</i>	Some Sweetmeats
<i>Une Piece de Viande</i>	A Piece of Meat
<i>Une Membre de Viande</i>	A Joint of Meat
<i>Une Quartier de Mouton</i>	A Quarter of Mutton
<i>Une Longe de Veau</i>	A Loin of Veal
<i>Un Colet de Mouton</i>	A Neck of Mutton
<i>Une Epaule de Mouton</i>	A Shoulder of Mutton
<i>Une Poitrine</i>	A Breast
<i>Un Aloyau</i>	A Short Rib
<i>Le Ris de Veau</i>	The Sweetbread of Veal
<i>Les Ailes de la Volaille</i>	The Wings of a Fowl
<i>Les Cuisses</i>	The Legs
<i>Une Pomme</i>	An Apple
<i>Une Poire</i>	A Pear
<i>Des Noix</i>	Some Walnuts
<i>Un Abricot</i>	An Apricock
<i>Une Prune</i>	A Plum
<i>Des Cerises</i>	Some Cherries
<i>Des Fraises</i>	Some Strawberries
<i>Des Framboises</i>	Some Raspberries
<i>Des Groseilles</i>	Some Goosberries
<i>Une Pomme de Renete</i>	A Rennet
<i>Des Concombres</i>	Some Cucumbers
<i>Du Poisson frais</i>	Some fresh Fish
<i>Du Poisson sallé</i>	Some salt Fish
<i>Un Saumon</i>	A Salmon
<i>Une Sole</i>	A Sole
<i>De la Moruë</i>	Some Codfish
<i>Du Merlan</i>	Some Whiting
<i>Un Brochet</i>	A Pike
<i>Une Anguille</i>	An Eel
<i>Un Harang</i>	An Herring
<i>Un Maquereau</i>	A Maquereel
<i>Une Trouite</i>	A Trout
<i>Une Ecrevisse</i>	A Craw Fish
<i>Une Ecrevisse de Mer</i>	A Lobster
<i>Une Carpe</i>	A Carp
<i>De l'Eau</i>	Some Water

De la petite Bierre
De la forte Bierre
Du Vin Rouge
Du Vin Blanc
Du Vin de France
Du Vin d'Espagne
Du Vin de Bourgogne
Du Vin de Champagne
Du Poiré
Du Cidre
Un Trait, ou un Coup
Un Verre

Some small Beer
 Some strong Beer
 Some Red Wine
 Some White Wine
 Some French Wine
 Some Spanish Wine
 Some Burgundy Wine
 Some Champain Wine
 Some Perry
 Some Cyder
 A Draught
 A Glass

Des Habits & des Choses
qu'on porte sur soi.

Cloaths and Things
 which are carried about
 one.

Un Vêtement
Un Habit
Habits d'Homme
Une Casaque
Une Casaque de Campagne
Un just au Corps
Une Veste
La Culotte
La Manche
La Garniture, ou la petite Oye
La Dentelle
La Frange
La Doublure
Un Bouton.
Une Boutonniere
La Poche
Un Manteau
Une Robe de Chambre
Le Linge
Du Linge blanc
Du Linge Sale,
Une Chemise,
Les Manchettes,

A Garment
 A Suit of Cloaths
 Man's Cloaths
 A Coat
 A riding Coat
 A close Coat
 A Waistcoat
 The Breeches
 The Sleeve
 The Trimming
 The Lace
 The Fringe
 The Lining
 A Button
 A Button-hole
 The Pocket
 A Cloak
 A Night-Gown
 The Linnen
 Some clean Linnen
 Some foul Linnen
 A Shirt or Shift
 The Ruffles

Un Colet ou Rabat
Une Cravate
Un Tour de Cou
Un Mouchoir
Un Bonnet de Nuit
Les Chaufsons
Les Bas
Les Fartieres
Les Souliers
Les Boucles
Les Pantouffles
Le Bonnet,
Un Chapeau,
Une Perruque
Une Paire de Gands
Un Manchon
Un Peigne de Bouis
Un Peigne de Corne
Les Vergettes ou L' Epousette
Une Epée,
Un Ceinturon
Une Botte
Un Eperon,
Une Bague ou un Anneau
Une Montre
Une Tabatiere
Une Bourse
Un Curedent
Un Rasoir

Habits de Femmes.

Une Jupe
Un Cottillon ou un Jupon
Un Panier ou une jupe a
 Panier
Le Corps de Jupe
Un Manteau
Une Robe,
Une Chemise de Femme

A Band
A Cravat
A Neckcloath
An Handkerchiet
A Night Cap
The Socks
The Stockings
The Garters
The Shoes.
The Buckles
The Slippers
The Cap
An Hat.
A Wig
A Pair of Gloves
A Muff
A Box Comb
A Horn Comb
The Brush
A Sword
A Belt
A Boot
A Spur
A Ring
A Watch
A Snuffbox
A Purse
A Tooth Picker
A Razor

Womens Cloaths.

A Petticoat
An under Petticoat.
A Hoop Petticoat
The Stays
A Mantow
A Gown
A Smock or Shift

Q

Une

Une Coiffure
Un Peignoir
Un Tablier
Une Palatine
Une Echarpe
Un Eventail
Une Masque
Un Colier de Perle
Les Bracelets
Un Pendant d'Oreille
Un Ruban

A Head Dress
 A Combing Cloth
 An Apron
 A Tippet
 A Scarf
 A Fan
 A Mask
 A Necklace of Pearl
 The Bracelets
 An Ear Pendent
 A Ribbon

Choses dont on s'habille.

Things for Cloathing.

Une Etoffe
Du Drap,
Du Drap de Laine.
De la Toile
De la Mouffeline
De la Toile de Cotton,
De la Futaine
Du Basin
Du Velour
Un Camelot
Une Ratine
Une Frize
Une Etoffe de Soye
Un Tafetas,
Un Brocard

A Stuff
 Some Cloth
 Some Woollen Cloth
 Some Linnen Cloth
 Some Muslin
 Some Callico
 Some Fustian
 Some Dimitie
 Some Velvet
 A Camlet.
 A Ratteen
 A Frize
 A Silk Stuff
 A Lutstring
 A Brocade

Les Nombres.

The Numbers.

Un
Deux
Trois
Quatre
Cinq
Six
Sept
Huit

One
 Two
 Three
 Four
 Five
 Six
 Seven
 Eight

<i>Neuf</i>	Nine
<i>Dix</i>	Ten
<i>Onze</i>	Eleven
<i>Douze</i>	Twelve
<i>Treize</i>	Thirteen
<i>Quatorze</i>	Fourteen
<i>Quinze</i>	Fifteen
<i>Seize</i>	Sixteen
<i>Dix-Sept</i>	Seventeen
<i>Dix-huit</i>	Eighteen
<i>Dix-Neuf</i>	Nineteen
<i>Vingt</i>	Twenty
<i>Vingt et un</i>	Twenty one
<i>Vingt deux</i>	Twenty two
<i>Vingt trois</i>	Twenty three
<i>Trente</i>	Thirty
<i>Quarante</i>	Forty
<i>Cinquante</i>	Fifty
<i>Soixante</i>	Sixty or Threescore
<i>Soixante et dix ou septante</i>	Threescore and Ten or Seventy
<i>Quatre Vingt ou huitante</i>	Fourscore or Eighty
<i>Quatre Vingt dix ou Nonante</i>	Fourscore and Ten or Ninety
<i>Cent</i>	A Hundred
<i>Deux Cens</i>	Two Hundred
<i>Mille</i>	A Thousand
<i>Million</i>	A Million
<i>Premier</i>	The First
<i>Second ou deuxième</i>	The Second
<i>Troisième</i>	The Third
<i>Quatrième</i>	The Fourth
<i>Cinquième</i>	The Fifth
<i>Sixième</i>	The Sixth
<i>Septième</i>	The Seventh
<i>Huitième</i>	The Eighth
<i>Neufième</i>	The Ninth
<i>Dixième</i>	The Tenth
<i>Onzième,</i>	The Eleventh
<i>Douzième</i>	The Twelfth

<i>Treizième</i>	The Thirteenth
<i>Quatorzième</i>	The Fourteenth
<i>Quinzième</i>	The Fifteenth
<i>Seizième</i>	The Sixteenth
<i>Dix septième</i>	The Seventeenth
<i>Dix huitième</i>	The Eighteenth
<i>Dix neuvième</i>	The Nineteenth
<i>Vingtième</i>	The Twentieth
<i>Vingt et unidème</i>	One and Twentieth
<i>Vingt deuxième</i>	Twenty second
<i>Trentième</i>	The Thirtieth
<i>Quarantième</i>	The Fourtieth
<i>Cinquantième</i>	The Fiftieth
<i>Soixantième</i>	The Sixtieth
<i>Soixante & dixième</i>	The Seventieth
<i>Quatre Vingtième</i>	The Eightieth
<i>Quatre Vingt dixième</i>	The Ninetieth
<i>Centième</i>	The Hundredth
<i>Millième</i>	The Thousandth
<i>Une Fois</i>	Once
<i>Deux Fois</i>	Twice
<i>Trois Fois,</i>	Thrice

The Parts of a Human Body.

<i>Les Parties du Corps humain</i>	
<i>Le Corps,</i>	The Body
<i>Une Membre</i>	A Limb
<i>La Tête</i>	The Head
<i>Le Derrière de la Tête</i>	The Hinder Part of the Head
<i>Le Devant de la Tête</i>	The Forepart of the Head
<i>Le Sommet de la Tête</i>	The Crown of the Head
<i>Les Cheveux</i>	The Hair of the Head
<i>Le Visage</i>	The Face
<i>Le Front</i>	The Forehead
<i>Les Traits</i>	The Features
<i>L'Oeil</i>	The Eye
<i>Les Yeux</i>	The Eyes
<i>Le Sourcil</i>	The Eye Brow

<i>La paupiere</i>	The Eye Lid
<i>La Prunelle de l'Oeil</i>	The Eye Ball
<i>Le Coin de l'Oeil</i>	The Corner of the Eye
<i>Le Blanc de l'Oeil</i>	The White of the Eye
<i>Le Nez</i>	The Nose
<i>Les Narines</i>	The Nostrils
<i>La Joue</i>	The Cheek
<i>La Levre de dessus</i>	The Upper Lip
<i>La Levre de dessous</i>	The Under Lip
<i>La Bouche</i>	The Mouth
<i>La Langue</i>	The Tongue
<i>Les Dents oeilieres</i>	The Eye Teeth
<i>Les Dents Machelieres</i>	The Grinders
<i>Les Dents de devant</i>	The Fore Teeth
<i>La Gencive</i>	The Gum
<i>La Machoire</i>	The Jaw
<i>Le Palais de la Bouche</i>	The Palate of the Mouth
<i>L'Oreille</i>	The Ear
<i>La Temple,</i>	The Temple
<i>Le Menton</i>	The Chin
<i>La Barbe</i>	The Beard
<i>Le Col,</i>	The Neck
<i>La Gorge,</i>	The Throat
<i>Le sein</i>	The Bosom
<i>La Poitrine</i>	The Breast
<i>L'Epaule</i>	The Shoulder
<i>Le Bras droit</i>	The Right Arm
<i>Le Bras gauche</i>	The Left Arm
<i>Le Coudé</i>	The Elbow
<i>Le Poignet</i>	The Wrist
<i>La Main</i>	The Hand
<i>Le Revers de la Main</i>	The Back of the Hand
<i>Le Creux de la Main</i>	The Hollow of the Hand
<i>La Paume de la Main</i>	The Palm of the Hand
<i>Le Doigt</i>	The Finger
<i>Le Pouce</i>	The Thumb
<i>Le Doigt de devant</i>	The Fore Finger
<i>Le Doigt du Milieu</i>	The Middle Finger
<i>Le petit Doigt</i>	The Little Finger
<i>Le Dos</i>	The Back

<i>Le Côté</i>	The Side
<i>La Cuisse</i>	The Thigh
<i>Le Genou</i>	The Knee
<i>La Jambe</i>	The Leg
<i>Le Gras de la Jambe</i>	The Calf of the Leg
<i>La Cheville du Pied</i>	The Ankle
<i>Le Coup du Pied</i>	The Instep
<i>Le Talon</i>	The Heel
<i>Un Orteil ou un Doigt du Pied</i>	A Toc.

Dégrez de Parenté

Degrees of Kindred.

<i>Le Pere</i>	The Father
<i>La Mere</i>	The Mother
<i>Les Parents</i>	The Parents
<i>Un Enfant</i>	A Child
<i>Un Fils</i>	A Son
<i>Une Fille</i>	A Daughter
<i>Le Grand Pere</i>	The Grand Father
<i>La Grande Mere</i>	The Grandmother
<i>Le Bisayeul</i>	The Great Grandfather
<i>La Bisayeule</i>	The Great Grandmother
<i>Le Petit Fils</i>	The Grandson
<i>La Petite Fille</i>	The Grandaughter
<i>Le Frere ainé</i>	The elder Brother
<i>Le Frere Cadet</i>	The younger Brother
<i>La Soeur ainée</i>	The elder Sister
<i>La Soeur Cadette</i>	The younger Sister
<i>Un Oncle</i>	An Uncle
<i>Une Tante</i>	An Aunt
<i>Le Neveu</i>	The Nephew
<i>La Niece</i>	The Niece
<i>Un Cousin</i>	A He Cousin
<i>Une Cousine</i>	A She Cousin
<i>Un Cousin Germain</i>	A First Cousin
<i>La Posterité</i>	Posterity
<i>Un Parent</i>	A Kinsman
<i>Une Parente</i>	A Kinswoman
<i>Un Galand, ou un Amant</i>	A Lover, or Woer

<i>Une Matresse, ou une</i>	}	A Mistress, or a Sweet-
<i>Amante</i>		Heart
<i>Un Parti, ou une Alliance</i>		A Match
<i>Une nôce</i>		A Wedding
<i>L'Epoux</i>		The Bride-Groom
<i>L'Epouse</i>		The Bride
<i>La Dot</i>		The Portion
<i>Le Mari</i>		The Husband
<i>La Femme</i>		The Wife
<i>Le Beau Pere</i>		The Father-in-Law
<i>La Belle Mere</i>		The Mother-in-Law
<i>Une Batême</i>		A Christning
<i>Un Compere</i>		A He-Gossip
<i>Une Commere</i>		A She-Gossip
<i>Un Parrain</i>		A God-Father
<i>Une Marraine</i>		A God-Mother
<i>Un Fileul</i>		A God-Son
<i>Une Fileule</i>		A God-Daughter
<i>Un Heritier</i>		An Heir
<i>Une Heritiere</i>		An Heiress
<i>Un Heritage</i>		An Inheritance
<i>Un Veuf</i>		A Widower
<i>Une Veuve</i>		A Widow
<i>Un Teuteur</i>		A Guardian
<i>Un Pupille</i>		A Pupil
<i>Un Orphelin</i>		A He Orphan
<i>Une Orpheltne</i>		A She Orphan
<i>Une Garde</i>		A Nurse for a sick Person
<i>Une Nourrisse</i>		A Nurse for a Child
<i>Un Nourrisson</i>		A Foster-Child
<i>Un Nourrisier</i>		A Foster-Father
<i>Un Frere de Lait</i>		A Foster-Brother
<i>Un Batard</i>		A Bastard-Son
<i>Une Batarde</i>		A Bastard-Daughter
<i>Un Ami</i>		An He-Friend
<i>Une Amie</i>		A She-Friend
<i>Un Mignon</i>		A He-Darling
<i>Un Mignonne</i>		A She-Darling
<i>Un Rival</i>		A He-Rival
<i>Une Rivale</i>		A She-Rival

Un Voisin
Une Voisine
Un Compagnon
Une Compagne
Un Hôte
Un Hôtesse
Un Serviteur
Une Servante

A He-Neighbour
 A She-Neighbour
 A He-Companion
 A She-Companion
 A Landlord
 A Landlady
 A Man-Servant
 A Maid-Servant

D'une Ville en General.

Of a Town in General.

Une Ville
Les Maisons
Une Rue
Une Ruelle
Une Cour
Une Place
Un Quarré
La Place du Marché
La Maison de Ville
Une Eglise
Une Paroisse
Une Hôtellerie
Un Cabaret
Une Ordinaire
Une Taverne, ou
Un Cabaret à Vin
Un Cabaret à Bierre
Une Rotisserie
La Comedie
Les petites Maisons
Une Prison
Les Portes
Un Pont
Les Fauxbourgs d'une ville
Les Habitans

A City, or Town
 The Houses
 A Street
 A Lane
 A Court, or Yard
 An open Place
 A Square
 The Market-Place
 The Town-House.
 A Church
 A Parish
 An Inn
 A Victualling-House
 An Ordinary
 A Tavern
 An Ale-House
 A Cook's-Shop
 The Play-House
 Bedlam
 A Prison
 The Gates
 A Bridge
 The Suburbs of a Town.
 The Inhabitants

D'une Maison en General.

Of an House in General.

Une Maison

A House

Un

<i>Un Hôtel</i>	A Nobleman's House
<i>Un Palais</i>	A Palace
<i>Un Chateau</i>	A Castle
<i>Un Batiment</i>	A Building
<i>La Muraille</i>	The Wall
<i>Le Fondement, ou la Fondation</i>	The Foundation
<i>Un Coin</i>	A Corner
<i>Le Plancher</i>	The Floor
<i>La Boutique</i>	The Shop
<i>Le bas Etage</i>	The Ground-Floor
<i>Le premier Etage</i>	The first Story
<i>Le second Etage</i>	The second Story
<i>Le Grenier</i>	The Garret
<i>Un Appartement</i>	An Apartment
<i>Un Logis, ou un Logement</i>	A Lodging
<i>L'Escalier</i>	The Stairs
<i>L'Escalier dérobé</i>	The Back-Stairs
<i>La Porte</i>	The Door
<i>La Porte de derriere</i>	The Back-Door
<i>Une Barre</i>	A Bar
<i>Le Marteau</i>	The Knocker
<i>La Serrure</i>	The Lock
<i>La Clef</i>	The Key
<i>Un Verrou</i>	A Bolt
<i>Un Loquet</i>	A Latch
<i>La Sale basse, ou le Salon</i>	The Parlour
<i>Une Chambre</i>	A Chamber
<i>Une Antichambre</i>	An Antichamber
<i>Un Cabinet, ou une Etude</i>	A Clofet, or Study
<i>Une Chambre à Manger</i>	A Dining Room
<i>Une Chambre à coucher</i>	A Bed-Chamber
<i>La Fenêtre</i>	The Window
<i>Une Fenêtre à Chassis</i>	A Sash-Window
<i>Le Cuisine</i>	The Kitchen
<i>Le Four</i>	The Oven
<i>La Cave</i>	The Cellar
<i>La Pompe</i>	The Pump
<i>Le Puit</i>	The Well
<i>La Brasserie</i>	The Brew-House

L' Ecurie
Le Jardin
Un Magasin

The Stable
The Garden
A Warehouse

Meubles de Maisons.

Household-Stuff.

La Garniture
La Tapissèrie
Un Tableau, ou un Portrait
Un Miroir
Une Siege
Une Chaise
Une Chaise a Bras, ou }
une Fautenil }
Une Selle
Un Esçabeau
Un Marche pied
Un Banc
Un Coussin, ou un Carreau
Une Table
Un Buffet
Un Tapis
Une Nappe
Un Couvert
Une Assiette
Une Serviette
Un Couteau
Une Fourchette
Une Gaine
Une Cueilliere
Une Saliere
Un Plat
Une Ecuëlle
Une Sauciere
Un Bassin
Un Essuymain
Un Pot
Une Bouteille
Un Bouchon
Un Verre

The Furniture
The Hangings
A Picture
A Looking-Glass
A Seat
A Chair
An Arm-Chair
A Stool
A Joint-Stool
A Foot-Stool
A Bench
A Cushion
A Table
A Side-Board
A Carpet
A Table-Cloth
A Cover
A Plate
A Napkin
A Knife
A Fork
A Sheath
A Spoon
A Salt-Seller
A Dish
A Porringer
A Saucer
A Bason
A Towel
A Pot
A Bottle
A Cork
A Glass

<i>Un Vinaigrier</i>	A Vinegar-Bottle
<i>Un Godet</i>	A Mug
<i>Une Coupe</i>	A Cup
<i>Une Chandelle</i>	A Candle
<i>Une Bougie</i>	A Wax-Candle
<i>Un Chandelier</i>	A Candlestick
<i>Les Mouchettes</i>	The Snuffers
<i>Une Lampe</i>	A Lamp
<i>Un Penier</i>	A Basket
<i>Une Manne</i>	A Table-Basket
<i>Un Lit</i>	A Bed
<i>Le Bois du Lit</i>	The Bedstead
<i>Le Chevet</i>	The Bolster
<i>Le Lit des Plumes</i>	The Feather-Bed
<i>La Paillasse</i>	The Straw-Bed
<i>Un Matelas</i>	A Quilt
<i>Un Oreiller</i>	A Pillow
<i>La Taye de l'Oreiller</i>	The Pillow-Bear
<i>La Couverture</i>	The Bed-Cloaths
<i>Une Couverture Blanche</i>	A Blanket
<i>Les Draps</i>	The Sheets
<i>Les Rideaux</i>	The Curtains
<i>Une Bassinoire</i>	A Warming-Pan
<i>La Cheminée</i>	The Chimney
<i>Le Soufflet</i>	The Bellows
<i>Les Pincettes</i>	The Tongs
<i>La Pelle</i>	The Shovel
<i>Le Fourgon</i>	The Poker





DIALOGUES

FRENCH and ENGLISH.

Premier DIALOGUE.

D'aller, de venir, &c.

D'OU venez vous?

Je viens de ma Chambre.

Qu'y faisiez vous?

J'y lisois un beau Livre.

Votre Frere est il venu chez vous?

Il n'y est pas encore venu.

Où est il a present?

Il est à la Campagne.

Y restera-t-il long Temps?

Il y restera jusqu'à la semaine prochaine.

Où allez vous à cette Heure?

Je vais à la Bourse.

Quand en reviendrez vous?

J'en reviendrai à quatre Heures.

Quand irez vous chez Madame—?

First DIALOGUE.

Of going, coming, &c.

FROM whence do you come?

I come from my Chamber.

What was you doing there?

I was reading a fine Book there.

Is your Brother come to your House?

He is not come here yet.

Where is he at present?

He is in the Country.

Will he stay long there?

He'll stay there till next Week.

Where are you going now?

I am going to the Change.

When will you come back?

I'll come back at four o'Clock.

When will you go to my Lady?

J'y

J'y irai demain après diner

Voulez vous m'y mener avec vous ?

Je vous y menerai de tout mon Coeur

Sera-t-elle au Logis à ce Temps la ?

Elle y sera certainement, car elle sort fort rarement.

Second DIALOGUE.

De manger, et de Boire.

Avez vous bon Appetit ?

En verité j'ai un très bon Appétit.

Que vous voulez manger ?

Je mangerai une Trenche de Bœuf roti s'il vous plaît.

Vous en aurez dans un Moment.

Votre Frere n'en veut il pas manger un Morceau avec vous ?

Il n'en veut point manger, il ne l'aime pas.

Comment trouvez vous le Bœuf Monsieur ?

J'en aime fort.

Que vous plaît il de boire ?

Je boirai un Verre de Biere s'il vous plaît.

En verité nous n'en avons point.

Qu'en avez vous ?

I'll go thither To-morrow after Dinner.

Will you carry me thither with you ?

I'll carry you thither with all my Heart.

Will she be at Home at that Time ?

She'll certainly be there, for she goes abroad very seldom.

Second DIALOGUE.

Of eating, and drinking.

HA V E you a good Stomach ?

Indeed I have a very good Stomach.

What will you eat ?

I'll eat a Slice of roasted Beef if you please.

You shall have some in a Moment.

Will not your Brother eat a Bit of it with you ?

He'll eat none of it, he does not love it.

How do you like the Beef Sir ?

I like it very well.

What will you be pleas'd to drink.

I'll drink a Glass of Beer if you please.

Indeed we have none.

Qu'en avez vous ?

*Que nous faut-il boire donc ?
Nous avons de tres bon Vin
Blanc, Je vous en appor-
terai une Boutrille.*

*Apportez m'en donc au plus
vite, car je grande soif.*

*En voici une Bouteille, gou-
tez le.*

*Est il bon Monsieur ?
Il est tres excellent.*

Troisième DIALOGUE.

*De l' Age, de la Vie, de la
Mort, &c.*

Quel Age avez vous
Monsieur ?

J'ai Vingt Ans.

Votre Frere quel Age a-t-il ?

Il n'a que dix huit Ans.

Est il Marié ?

Oui, il l'est.

Combien d'Enfans a-t-il ?

Il n'en a Point.

N'en a-t-il Jamais eu ?

*Oui, il en a eu trois, mais
ils sont tous morts.*

*Votre Sorur n'est elle pas plus
agée que vous ?*

*Non, elle n'est pas si agée
que moi.*

*Avez vous encore Pere &
Mere ?*

Je n'ai ni Pere ni Mere.

What must we drink then ?

We have some very good
WhiteWine, I'll bring
you a Bottle of it.

Bring me some as fast as
you can then, for I am
very thirsty.

Here's a Bottle of it, taste
it.

Is it good Sir ?

It is most excellent.

Third DIALOGUE.

Of Age, Life and Death,

HOW old are you
Sir ?

I am twenty Years old.

How old is your Brother ?

He's but eighteen Years
old.

Is he married ?

Yes he is.

How many Children has
he ?

He has none.

Has he never had any ?

Yes, he has had three,
but they are all dead.

Is not your Sister older
than you ?

No, she is not so old as I.

Have you a Father and
Mother yet ?

I have neither Father nor
Mother.

Com-

*Combien de tems y a-t-il que
vôtre Pere est mort ?*

Il est mort il y a quatre Ans.

*Combien d'Enfans avez
vous ?*

*Je n'en ai que trois en vie,
mais j'en ai eu cinq.*

Quatrième DIALOGUE.

Du Tems.

Quel Tems fait-il ?
Il fait beau Tems.

Le Soleil luit il ?

Oui, il luit.

*Ne fit il pas mauvais Tems
hier ?*

Il fit fort mauvais Tems.

A-t-il pleu ce matin ?

Il a pleu beaucoup

*Irons nous nous promener a-
prés Diner s'il pleuve ?*

*Nous ne pourrons pas sortir
s'il pleuve.*

Ne gèle-t-il pas aujourd'hui ?

*Il ne gèle pas, mais il fait
bien froid.*

Croyez vous qu'il neigera ?

*Je crois vraiment qu'il nei-
gera.*

*Ne fit il pas grand vent la
Semaine passée ?*

*Il fit si grand vent que nous
ne pûmes pas sortir pendant
deux Jours.*

*Comment vous divertites vous
à la Maison pendant ce
Tems la ?*

*How long is it since your
Father died ?*

He dy'd four Years ago.

*How many Children have
you ?*

*I have only three alive,
but I have had five.*

Fourth DIALOGUE.

Of the Weather.

What Weather is it ?
It is fair Weather.

Does the Sun shine ?

Yes, it shines.

*Was it not bad Weather
yesterday ?*

It was very bad Weather.

*Has it rain'd this Mor-
ning ?*

It has rain'd a great deal.

*Shall we go walk after
Dinner if it rains ?*

We can't go out if it rains.

Does it not freeze to-day ?

*It does not freeze, but 'tis
very cold.*

Do you think it will snow ?

*Indeed I think it will
snow.*

*Was it not very windy last
Week ?*

*It was so windy that we
could not go out for two
Days.*

*How did you divert your-
self in the House du-
ring that Time ?*

Quel-

Quelque fois je lens, et quelque fois Je Jouai aux Cartes avec mon Cousin. Voulez vous faire une Promenade avec moi à cette heure, l'Orage est passé? Je le ferai de tout mon Cœur.

Cinquième DIALOGUE.

Entre deux Amis

B O N Jour Monsieur, comment vous portez vous ?

Je me porte fort bien à votre Service.

Comment se porte Monsieur votre Frere?

Il ne se porte pas bien, n'en etes vous pas fâché?

En Verité J'en suis très fâché.

Où est-il à present?

Il est à la Campagne avec son Oncle.

Y restera t-il quelque Tems?

Il faut qu'il y reste jusqu'à ce qu'il se porte mieux.

Mademoiselle votre soeur s'est elle bien portée depuis la semaine passée?

Elle ne s'est pas bien portée non plus.

Qu'a-t-elle?

Elle a eu une Fievre, mais elle se porte un peu mieux à cette Heure.

Sometimes I read, and sometimes I play'd at Cards with my Cousin. Will you take a Walk with me now, the Storm is over?

I'll do it with all my Heart.

Fifth DIALOGUE.

Between two Friends.

G O O D morrow Sir, how do you do?

I am very well at your Service.

How does your Brother do?

He is not well, are you not sorry for it.

Indeed I am very sorry for it.

Where is he at present?

He is in the Country with his Uncle.

Will he stay any Time there?

He must stay there 'till he is better.

Has your Sister been well since last Week?

She has not been well neither.

What ails her?

She has had a Fever, but she's a little better now.

J'en

J'en suis tres aise, Garde-t-elle en core sa Chambre ?

Oui, elle la garde, car elle est bien foible.

Monsieur votre Pere se porte-t-il bien ?

J'espere qu'il se porte bien, il est à la Campagne.

Combien de Tems y a-t-il été ?

Il y a été depuis vendredi passé.

Quand en reviendra-t-il ?

Il n'en retournera pas avant la semaine prochaine.

Il faut que je m'en aille, Vous ne vous en irez pas si tôt.

Il faut que vous me pardonniez car J'ai des Affaires pressantes.

Faites mes tres humbles baise mains a Monsieur votre Pere ?

Je n'y manquerai pas, adieu Monsieur.

Sixième DIALOGUE.

Pour parler François.

P Arlez vous François ?
Je ne parle que fort peu.

Combien de Tems l'avez vous appris ?

I am very glad of it. Does she still keep her Chamber ?

Yes she keeps it for she is very weak.

Is your Father well ?

I hope he is well, he is in the Country.

How long has he been there ?

He has been there since Friday last.

When will he come back from thence ?

He will not return from thence before the next Week.

I must go away ?

You shall not go away so soon.

You must pardon me, for I have some earnest Business.

Give my most humble Service to your Father ?

I sha'nt fail, farewell Sir.

Sixth DIALOGUE.

To speak French.

DO you speak French ?
I speak but a very little.

How long have you learnt it ?

S

Je

Je l'ai appris deux ou trois mois.

Ne le trouvez vous pas fort agréable?

Je le trouve assez agréable, mais il est fort difficile.

Avez vous un Maître de Langues?

Oui, j'en ai un.

Vous enseigne-t-il par Grammaire?

Oui, il m'enseigne par Grammaire?

N'est ce pas la meilleure Manière?

Combien de Fois par Semaine vous attend-il?

Il m'attend trois Fois chaque Semaine.

Vous montre-t-il la Formation de Verbes, la Manière de placer les Pronoms personnels, et les Articles relatifs en et y?

Il m'a montré tout cela.

Prenez Courage donc, car en peu de Temps vous l'apprendrez fort bien.

Je vous remercie de ce que vous m'encouragez.

Je vous dis la Vérité.

Septième DIALOGUE.

Pour faire une Visite le Matin.

QUI est là?
Ami, ouvrez la Porte.

I have learnt it two or three Months.

Don't you find it very agreeable?

I find it agreeable enough, but it is very difficult.

Have you a Master of Languages?

Yes, I have one.

Does he teach you Grammatically?

Yes, he teaches me Grammatically.

Is it not the best Way?

How many Times a Week does he attend you?

He attends me thrice every Week.

Does he shew you the Formation of Verbs, the Way of placing the personal Pronouns, and the relative Articles en and y?

He has shewn me all that.

Take Courage then, for in a little Time you'll learn it very well.

I thank you for encouraging me.

I tell you the Truth.

Seventh DIALOGUE.

To make a Visit in the Morning.

WHO's there?
A Friend, open the Door.

Où est votre Maître ?

Il est au Lit.

Dort-il ?

Non Monsieur, vous plait il
d'entrer dans sa Cham-
bre ?

Comment ! Etes vous encore
au Lit ?

Je me couchai si tard hier
au Soir que je ne peux pas
me lever ce Matin.

Où fûtes vous hier au Soir ?

Je fus chez mon Cousin
Jean.

Votre Frere y fut-il avec
vous ?

Oui, il y fut, et nous y
soupâmes ensemble.

Que fîtes vous après Souper ?

Nous Jouâmes au Cartes.

A quel jeu Jouâtes vous ?

Nous Jouâmes au Piquet,
jusqu'à une Heure après
Minuit.

Vous plait-il de vous lever,
et nous irons faire un
Tour de Parc ?

De tout mon Coeur, et puis
nous dînerons ensemble si
vous voulez.

Mais où dînerons nous ?

Nous dînerons s'il vous plait,
au Lion Blanc.

Y trouverons nous de bonne
Compagnie ?

On y trouve tous jours de la
Compagnie tres agreable.

Where is your Master ?

He's a Bed.

Does he sleep ?

No, Sir, Will you be
pleased to come into his
Chamber.

How ! Are you a Bed
still ?

I went to Bed so late
last Night, that I can't
rise this Morning.

Where was you Yesterday
Night ?

I was at my Cousin
John's.

Was your Brother there
with you ?

Yes, he was there, and
we supt there together.

What did you after Sup-
per ?

We plaid at Cards.

What Game did you play
at ?

We play'd at Picket 'till
One a-Clock in the
Morning.

Will you be pleas'd to
rise, and we'll go take a
Turn in the Park ?

With all my Heart, and
then we shall dine to-
gether if you will.

But where shall we dine ?

We'll dine if you please
at the White Lion.

Shall we find any good
Company there ?

One always finds there ve-
ry agreeable Company.

A quelle Heure y dine-t-on ordinairement ?

On y dine entre deux et trois Heures.

Il est a cette Heure une Heure et Demi.

Le Diner quand sera-t-il prêt ?

Il sera prêt dans une Heure.

Qu'aurons nous à Diner ?

Vous aurez un Dindon, et quelques autres Choses.

A-t-on mis le Couvert ?

On l'a mis.

Qu'on sonne la Cloche.

On la sonnera dans ce Moment.

Qu'on nous donne à Boire.

Que vous plait-il de Boire ?

Apportez nous une Bouteille de votre meilleur Vin rouge.

Je vous en apporterai du Meilleur tout à l'heure.

Garçon emplissez un Verre.

Monsieur, Je bois a votre Santé.

Monsieur Je vous ferai Raison.

Il faut que Je m'en aille.

Messieurs il faut que vous restiez un peu.

Vous me pardonnerez Monsieur, J'ai des Affaires pressantes.

What Time do they commonly dine there ?

They dine there between Two and Three.

It is now Half an Hour after One.

When will the Dinner be ready ?

It will be ready in an Hour.

What shall we have for Dinner ?

You shall have a young Turkey, and some other Things.

Have they laid the Cloth ?

They have laid it.

Let them ring the Bell.

They'll ring it this Moment.

Let them give us some Drink.

What will you be pleas'd to drink ?

Bring us a Bottle of your best red Wine.

I'll bring you some of the best immediately.

Boy, fill a Glass.

Sir, I drink to your Health.

Sir, I'll pledge you.

I must go away.

Sir, you must stay a little.

You'll pardon me, Sir, for I have some pressing Business.

Huitième *DIALOGUE.*

Entre Deux Demoiselles.

M Ademoiselle vôtre très
humble Servante.

*Je suis la vôtre, J'espere que
vous vous portez bien.*

*Je me porte bien, Je vous
remercie, mais Je suis
fort affligée.*

Pourquoi ?

Madame ne se porte pas bien.

Qu'a-t-elle ?

Elle a mal à la Tete

*En verité J'en suis fachée ;
mais ne puis-Je pas la
voir ?*

*Vous ne pouvez pas la voir à
present, elle tache de se
reposer.*

*Mademoiselle vôtre Soeur se
porte-t-elle bien ?*

*Elle est à vôtre Service,
mais elle est sorti.*

Où est-elle allée ?

*Elle est allée à la petite
Bource.*

Y restera-t-elle long Temps ?

*Elle en reviendra dans une
Heure.*

*Que vous en apportera-t-
elle ?*

*Elle m'en apportera des Ru-
bans.*

*N'y allez vous pas quelque
fois vous même ?*

Je n'y vais que rarement.

Eighth DIALOGUE.

*Between two Gentle-
women.*

M Adam, your most
humble Servant.

*I am yours, I hope you
are well.*

*I am well I thank you,
but I am very much af-
flicted.*

Why ?

My Lady is not well.

What ails her ?

She has a Pain in her Head.

*Indeed I am sorry for it,
but can't I see her ?*

*You can't see her at pre-
sent, she's endeavouring
to sleep.*

Is your Sister well ?

*She's at your Service, but
she's gone out.*

Whither is she gone ?

*She's gone to the little
Exchange.*

Will she stay long there ?

*She'll return from thence
in an Hour.*

*What will she bring you
from thence ?*

*She'll bring me some Rib-
bans from thence.*

*Don't you go there some-
times yourself ?*

I go but seldom there.

Mac-

*Mademoiselle, il faut que
Je m'en aille.*

*Vous ne vous en irez pas en-
core.*

*Il y a des Amis chez nous
qui me attendent.*

*Quand reviendrez vous donc
me voir ?*

*Je me ferai l'Honneur de
vous rendre mes très hum-
bles Respects demain.*

*Adieu, donc Mademoiselle,
Je suis vôtre Servante très
obligée.*

Neufième DIALOGUE.

Entre deux Amis.

LE Garçon nous a-t-il
apporté nos Souliers ?

*Je ne sçais pas appelez le,
et le lui demandez.*

Garçon.

Monsieur.

*M'avez vous apporté mes
Souliers ?*

*Monsieur, Je ne vous les ai
pas apportez.*

*Avez vous apporté a mon
Frere les siens ?*

*Je ne les lui ai pas apportez
non plus.*

*Pourquoi ne l'avez vous pas
fait ?*

Parcequ'ils ne sont pas prêts.

Quand les aura-t-il donc ?

Madam, I must go away.

You shall not go away
yet.

There are some Friends at
our House, who wait
for me.

When will you come back
again to see me then ?

I'll do myself the Honour
to pay my most humble
Respects to you to
Morrow.

Farewel, then Madam,
I am your most obliged
Servant.

Ninth DIALOGUE.

Between two Friends.

HAS the Boy brought
us our Shoes ?

I don't know, call him,
and ask him.

Boy.

Sir.

Have you brought me my
Shoes ?

I have not brought you
them.

Have you brought my
Brother his ?

I have not brought them
to him neither.

Why have you not done
it ?

Because they are not ready.

When shall he have them
then ?

Firai

J'irai demander au Cordonnier, mais le voila qu'il vient.

Garçon, avez vous ces Chapeaux que je vous donnai hier?

Monsieur, je les ai.

Gardez les, l'un est a mon Frere, et l'autre est a mon Hôte.

Monsieur quel de ces Chapeaux est le Meilleur, le vôtre, ou le mien?

Il me semble que le mien est Meilleur que le vôtre.

Mais, celui de mon Hôte n'est il pas meilleur que le vôtre?

Quoique celui de vôtre Hôte soit meilleur que le mien, il n'est pas si bon que celui de mon pere.

La Boucle de ma soeur est elle plus large que celle de ma Cousine?

Elle est plus large que la sienne.

N'est elle pas plus large que celle de mon Voisin aussi?

Non, elle n'est pas si large que la sienne, mais elle est plus large que celle de vôtre mere.

Ces Perruques ne sont-elles pas meilleures, que les vôtres?

Elles ne sont pas si bonnes que les miennes, et celles de mon Hôte sont beaucoup meilleures.

I'll go ask the Shoemaker, but there he's a coming.

Boy have you these Hats which I gave you Yesterday?

Sir, I have them.

Keep them, the one is my Brothers, and the other is my Landlords.

Sir which of these Hats is best, yours, or mine?

I think mine is better than yours.

But is not my Landlords better than yours?

Tho' your Landlord's be better than mine, it is not so good as my Fathers.

Is my Sisters Buckle larger than my Cousins?

It is larger than hers.

Is it not larger than my Neighbours also?

No, it is not so large as his, but it is larger than my Mothers.

Are not these Wigs better than yours?

They are not so good as mine, and my Landlords are much better.

Dixième *DIALOGUE.*

Entre les mêmes.

G Arçon où est mon Hôte?
Monsieur il est dans sa Cham-
bre ?

Appellez le tout a l'heure.

Je l'appellerai.

Le voila Monsieur.

Mon Hôte voulez vous me pre-
ter votre Cheval ?

Non Monsieur, je ne veux pas
vous le prêter.

Pourquoi ne le voulez vous
pas.

Parcequ'il ne se porte pas
bien.

Qu'a-t-il !

Je le pretai la semaine passée
à votre bon Ami Monsieur
Jean, et il l'a presque tué.

Mais pretez le moi je vous en
prie, j'en prendrai un soin
très particulier.

Je vous assure que je ni
vous le prêterai, ni aucun
autre.

Que ferai je donc ? car il
m'en faut un.

Allez chez Monsieur Brown,
peut etre que vous y trou-
verez un.

J'y ai deja été, il n'en a
point.

Il faut donc que j'aille cher-
cher un ailleurs.

Tenth *DIALOGUE.*

Between the same.

B O Y where is my
Landlord?
Sir, he is in his Chamber.

Call him presently.

I shall call him.

There he is Sir.

Landlord will you lend
me your Horse ?

No Sir, I won't lend you
him.

Why won't you ?

Because he is not well.

What ails him ?

I lent him last Week to
your good Friend Mr.
John, and he has al-
most kill'd him.

But I pray you lend me
him, I'll take a very
particular Care of him.

I do assure you, I'll nei-
ther lend him to you,
nor any other.

What shall I do then ? for
I must have one.

Go to Mr. Brown's, per-
haps you'll find one
there.

I have been there already,
he has none.

I must go then and seek
one elsewhere.

J'en

*J'en suis bien fâché de ce que
je ne peux pas vous servir.*

I am very sorry that I
can't serve you.

Onzième *DIALOGUE.*

Eleventh *DIALOGUE.*

*Entre un Gentilhomme, un
Tailleur, et un Marchand
Drapier.*

Between a Gentleman, a
Taylor, and a Woollen
Draper.

Maitre Henry il me faut
un Habit.

MR. Henry I must
have a Suit of
Cloaths.

*Monsieur vous l'aurez, mais
de quoi le voulez vous ?*

Sir you shall have them,
but what will you have
them of ?

*Je le veux de quelque beau
Drap D'Angleterre.*

I'll have it of some fine
English Cloth.

*De Quelle Couleur le voulez
vous ?*

Of what Colour will you
have it ?

*D'une Couleur noir, car je
m'en vais prendre le dueil.*

Of a black Colour, for
I'm going into Mour-
ning.

*Vous plait-il d'acheter le
Drap ? ou voulez vous
que je l'achete ?*

Will you be pleas'd to
buy the Cloth, or wou'd
you have me buy it ?

*Je l'achèterai moi-même,
menez moi chez quelque
Marchand Drapier.*

I'll buy it myself, carry
me to some Woollen
Drapers.

*Où voulez vous aller Mon-
sieur ?*

Whither will you go Sir ?

Allons au plus proche.

Let's go to the nearest.

*Prenez la Peine d'entrer dans
cette Boutique, Je vous
ferai voir les plus beaux
Draps de Londre.*

Take the Trouble to come
into this Shop, I'll shew
you the finest Cloth in
London.

*Monsieur, montrez moi les
meilleurs Draps que vous
ayez.*

Sir shew me the finest
Cloths you have.

En voila un tres fin.

There is a very fine one.

*La Couleur ne me plait pas
montrez m'en un autre.*

*En voici un autre Piece.
Celui-ci fera mon Affaire.
Combien en demandez vous
la Verge?*

*Je le vends a vingt Chelins
la Verge.*

*En verité il est trop cher.
Vous ne considerez pas la
Bonté du Drap.*

*Je l'ai considéré.
Que m'en offrez vous donc?*

*Je vous en donnerai dix
huit Chelins*

*En verité c'est trop peu.
Partageons donc le Different.*

*Pour vous obliger Monsieur
Je le ferai.*

*Monsieur combien vous en
faut-il?*

*Demandez le à mon Tailleur.
Combien de Verge, faut-il a
Monsieur pour son just au
Corps, sa Veste, & sa Cu-
lotte?*

*Il lui en faut cinq Verges
& demi.*

*Coupez m'en cinq Verges.
Les voila Monsieur.*

*Tenez voila votre Argent.
Monsieur je vous remercie
tres humblement.*

*The Colour does not
please me, shew me a
nother.*

*Here's another Piece.
This will do my Business.
How much do you ask for
the Yard of it?*

*I sell it at twenty Shil-
lings a Yard.*

*Indeed it is too dear.
You don't consider the
Goodness of the Cloth.*

*I have considered it.
What do you offer me for
it then?*

*I'll give you eighteen
Shillings for it.*

*Indeed it is too little.
Let us divide the Differ-
ence then.*

*To oblige you Sir I'll do
it.*

*Sir how much must you
have of it?*

*Ask my Taylor.
How many Yards must
the Gentleman have for
his Coat, Wastcoat and
Breeches.*

*He must have five Yards
and a half.*

*Cut me five Yards of it.
There they are Sir.*

*Hold, there's your Money.
Sir I thank you most
humbly.*

Douzième DIALOGUE.

*Entre un Gentilhomme &
un Tailleur.*

M'avez vous apporté mon
Habit ?

Non Monsieur, je ne vous
l'ai pas apporté.

D'où vient que vous ne me
l'avez pas apporté ?

Parce qu'il n'est pas encore
fait.

Quand l'aurai je donc ?

Vous l'aurez après demain
sans manquer.

Vous avez eu mon Drap il y
a long Tems.

Il est vrai, mais il y a encore
plus long Tems que j'ai
celui de Monsieur.

Ne puis Je pas l'avoir de-
main ?

Il m'est impossible.

Vous avez donc enfin ap-
porté mon Habit.

Oui Monsieur le voici,

Essayez le moi.

Monsieur je le ferai avec
Plaisir.

Voyons s'il est bien fait.

Ne m'est il pas trop long ?

Non Monsieur, on les porte
longs à present.

Les Manches ne sont elles
pas trop larges ?

Twelfth DIALOGUE.

Between a Gentleman and
and a Taylor.

HAVE you brought
me my Suit of
Cloaths ?

No Sir, I have not
brought it you.

How comes it, that you
have not brought it me.

Because it is not yet made.

When shall I have it then ?

You shall have it after
To-morrow without fail.

You have had my Cloth
a long Time.

It is true, but it is still
longer since I had Ma-
ster—

Can't I have it To-mor-
row ?

It is impossible for me.

You have then at last
brought my Suit of
Cloaths.

Yes Sir here it is.

Try it on me.

Sir I'll do it with Plea-
sure.

Let us see if it be well
made.

Is it not too long for me ?

No Sir, they wear them
long now.

Are not the Sleeves too
wide ?

On les porte fort larges & fort longues.

Donnez moi la Veste.

Vous l'aurez dans un Moment.

La Culotte n'est elle pas trop étroite ?

Non Monsieur, c'est la Mode.

Avez vous fait vos Parties.

Non Monsieur, Je ne les ai pas encore faites.

Apportez les donc demain, & Je vous payerai.

Monsieur Je vous obeirai.

Treizième DIALOGUE.

Pour parler au Cordonnier.

LE Cordonnier est-il venu ?

Non Monsieur, il n'est pas encore venu.

Courez donc chez lui, & lui dites de m'apporter mes Souliers.

Monsieur le voici, Je l'ai rencontré en Chemin.

Monsieur vous essayerai Je vos Souliers.

Oui, essayez les moi.

Ils sent trop étroits, ils me pressent.

Je les mettrai en Forme pour les elargir.

Ne s'elargiront ils pas assez en les portant.

Oui Monsieur ils s'elargiront sans doute.

Vous m'apportez des Souliers carrez, & Je vous en avois commandé des ronds.

They wear them very wide and very long.

Give me the Waistcoat.

You shall have it in a Moment.

Are not the Breeches too narrow ?

No Sir, 'tis the Fashion.

Have you made your Bill ?

No Sir, I have not made it yet.

Bring it To-morrow then, and I'll pay you.

Sir I'll obey you.

Thirteenth DIALOGUE.

To speak to the Shoemaker.

IS the Shoemaker come ?

No Sir, he's not come yet.

Run to his House then, and tell him to bring me my Shoes.

Sir here he is, I met him on the Way.

Sir shall I try you on your Shoes ?

Yes, try me them on.

They are too narrow, they pinch me.

I'll put them on the Last — to make them wider.

Won't they grow wide enough by wearing.

Yes Sir they'll grow wider without doubt.

You bring me square Shoes, and I had bespoke round ones.

*Vous plaît il d'essayer une
autre Paire, que J'ai ap-
portée par hazard?*

*Je le veux bien, mon Pied
est plus à mon aise.*

*Comment vendez vous ces
Souliers?*

*Monsieur Je les vends a cinq
Chelins.*

Ne sont ils pas trop chers?

*Non Monsieur c'est une Prix
fait.*

*Faites m'en une autre Paire
de semblables.*

*Je les ferai la semaine pro-
chaine.*

Voilà votre Argent.

*Monsieur Je vous remercie
tres humblement.*

*Will you please to try a-
nother Pair, which I
brought by chance?*

*I am willing; my Foot is
more at Ease.*

*How do you sell these
Shoes?*

*Sir I sell them at five
Shillings.*

Are they not too dear?

No Sir, it is a set Price.

*Make me another Pair
like them.*

I'll make them next Week.

There's your Money.

*Sir I most humbly thank
you.*

Quatorzième DIALOGUE.

Pour acheter une Perruque.

M*onsieur J'ai besoin
d'une Perruque.*

*De quelle Couleur la voulez
vous Monsieur?*

*Je la veux de la Couleur de
mes Sourcils.*

*Voulez vous une Perruque a
long suite, ou une Perruque
à l'Abbé?*

*Il me faut une Perruque à
long Suite, et une Perru-
que à l'Abbé.*

*J'ai une Perruque longue qui
fera bien votre Fait.*

Montrez la Moi.

*Je vous la montrerai tout à
l'heure.*

Elle n'est pas assez garnie.

Fourteenth DIALOGUE

To buy a Perriwig.

S*IR I want a Wig.*

*Of what Colour would
you have it Sir?*

*I'll have it of the Colour
of my Eye-brows.*

*Will you have a long-
bottom Wig, or a Bob?*

*I must have a full Bottom
Wig, and a Bob.*

*I have a long Wig, which
will fit you very well.*

Shew it me.

*I'll shew it you immedi-
ately.*

It is not full enough.

- Est elle faite de Cheveux vifs ?* Is it made of Live-Hair ?
- Je les garantie tels.* I warrant them such.
- Le devant n'est elle pas un peu trop bas ?* Is not the Foretop a little too low ?
- Non Monsieur, c'est la Mode.* No, Sir, it is the Fashion.
- La Boucle de derriere n'est elle pas un peu trop longue ?* Is not the Hind-Lock a little too long ?
- On peut aisément remedier à cela.* One may easily help that.
- Combien en demandez vous ?* How much do you ask for it ?
- Monsieur, J'en demande quatre Livres Sterlin.* Sir, I ask four Pounds Sterling for it.
- N'est il pas un peu trop ?* Is it not a little too much ?
- Non en verité, c'est a fort bon marché.* No indeed, it is very cheap.
- Peignez la à Fond, et voyons si les Cheveux sont faciles a peigner.* Comb it out, and let us see if the Hair combs easily.
- La Mettrai-Je sur votre Tete ?* Shall I put it on your Head ?
- Mettez la, et Je verrai si elle me sied bien.* Put it on, and I'll see if it becomes me.
- Et bien dites moi votre dernier Mot.* Well, tell me your last Word.
- Monsieur, Je n'ai qu'un Mot.* Sir, I have but one Word.
- Voulez vous la donner pour trois Pieces ?* Will you give it for three Pieces ?
- Monsieur, J'en ai refusé trois Pieces cinq Chelins.* Sir, I have refus'd three Pounds five Shillings for it.
- Si vous m'en donnez trois Pieces et demie, elle est à vous.* If you give me three Pounds ten Shillings for it, it is yours.
- Ne pouvez vous pas la donner à moins ?* Can't you give it for less ?
- Non en verité, Je ne le peux pas.* No indeed, I can't do it.

Et bien voila quatre Guinees; rendez moi le reste.

Quinzième *DIALOGUE.*

Pour louer un Logement.

Monsieur vous plait-il de me faire un Plaisir ?

Monsieur, Je le ferai de tout mon Cœur.

Voulez vous venir pour louer un Logement avec moi ?

Je vous accompagnerai par tout ou il vous plaira.

Allons donc dans la Rue de St. Faque.

Je vous suis.

Arretez voila un Billet à cette Porte.

Frappons à la Porte.

La Maitresse est elle au Logis ?

Oui Monsieur elle y est, souhaitez vous lui parler ?

Oui, appelez la s'il vous plaît.

Madame avez vous des Chambres garnies à louer ?

Oui Monsieur J'en ai plusieurs.

Vous plait il de nous les montrer ?

Messieurs Je vous les montrerai avec Plaisir.

Aiez la bonté d'attendre un Moment et J'irai querir les Clefs.

Nous vous attendrons.

Well, there's four Guineas, give me the rest.

Fifteenth *DIALOGUE.*

To hire a Lodging.

SIR, Will you be pleas'd to do me a Favour ?

Sir, I'll do it with all my Heart.

Will you come and hire a Lodging with me ?

I shall wait on you wherever you please.

Let us go into St. James's Street then.

I follow you.

Stay, there's a Bill at this Door.

Let us knock at the Door.

Is your Mistress at Home ?

Yes Sir, she is here ; do you want to speak to her ?

Yes, call her if you please.

Madam, have you any furnish'd Chambers to Let ?

Yes, Sir, I have several.

Will you be pleas'd to shew us them.

Gentlemen, I'll shew you them with Pleasure.

Be so good as to stay a Moment, and I'll go fetch the Keys.

We'll wait for you.

Voici

Voici un Appartement au premier Etage.

Combien en demandez vous ?

J'en demande quatre Guinées par Mois.

C'est trop, Je vous en donnerai trois.

Enverité cela est trop peu, vous ne considerez pas combien Je paye de Rente de cette Maison.

Il ne m'importe pas de le savoir.

Mais dans un Mot, nous partagerons le Different.

J'y perds en verité, mais il me fache de vous renvoyer.

Mais où est le Cabinet ?

Le voici.

Madame, ne puis Je pas etre en Pension chez vous ?

Oui Monsieur, vous le pouvez.

Combien prenez vous de chaque Pensionnaire par Semaine ?

J'en prens douze Chelins par Semaine.

Et que prenez vous pour la Chambre et la Pension tout ensemble ?

J'en prens quinze Pieces par Quartier.

Et bien Je commencerai demain.

Monsieur, vous serez bien venu.

Here's an Apartment on the first Story.

How much do you ask for it ?

I ask four Guineas a Month for it.

'Tis too much ; I'll give you three for it.

Indeed that's too little ; you don't consider what Rent I pay for this House.

It is no Business of mine to know it.

But in a Word, we'll divide the Difference.

Indeed I lose by it, but I am loth to turn you away.

But where is the Closet ?

Here it is.

Madam, can't I board at your House ?

Yes Sir, you may.

How much do you take for each Boarder a Week ?

I take of them twelve Shillings a Week.

And what do you take for the Chamber and Board together ?

I take fifteen Pounds a Quarter for them.

Well, I'll begin to Morrow.

Sir, You shall be welcome.